INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1055.

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VOL. XVI NO 303--- BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 13 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 Dec.	Razmak ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,602
29 ,,	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
4 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
8 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
12 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 ,,	Kanpura ..		16,601
16 ,,	Morea * ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi (@		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Kanpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15	Razmak ..		10,602
23	Mooltan ..		20,843

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£168	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th ,,	10th ,,
Shinsei Maru ..	30th ,,	13th ,,
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd ,,
Shingo Maru ..	14th ,,	27th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd ,,	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 559.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*13th Dec.	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*21st ,,	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
*31st ,,	Hiyeizan Maru.	Straits & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
14th Dec.	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
15th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
1929 9th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 ,,
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 ,,	30 ,,
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 ,,
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 ,,	23 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 ,,	27 ,,
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 ,,	31 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 ,,	10 Feb.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
rincess Street : : : BOMBA

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—21278.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed ,, 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	,, 82,74,000	,, 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 94,49,100	,, 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Industrial and Prudential

ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

AND

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For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Calico Mills and Jubilee Mills Ahmedabad, GRADUATES as apprentices to be trained in a Technical department. Salary per mensem Rs. 60-5-150 efficiency bar Rs. 150-15-180 efficiency bar Rs. 180-20-350. Only fresh B.A.'s with science or Mathematics Honours, B.Sc.'s and B.E.'s who have secured 2nd class should apply with copies of testimonials and references to the EMPLOYMENT OFFICER Jubilee Mills Ahmedabad (No. 2)

A 31502

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.

A R1305

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS on Pay and Commission to sell Shares of First Class Tea garden in Assam. Dividend declared at 20 p. c. Apply for Particulars to THE NORTH INDIAN TEA AND FINANCE LD., 2, Lalbazar Street Calcutta.

WANTED—An experienced LL.B., for the post of Sar Nyayadhish (District and Sessions Judge), Cambay State. Pay Rs. 250-25/3-350 p.m. Apply with testimonials, before 20th December, 1928, stating age, caste, number of years' practice and service as Judge, etc., to the Administrator, Cambay State, Cambay.

A 31495

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

A 31492.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to be in charge of power house Electrical Machines, fittings and storage batteries from 1st Janutry, 1929. Must have long practical experience of armature winding of big Motors such as 20 H.P. and economical working of power house. Apply immediately stating qualifications and salary, to the MANAGING AGENT, U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi.

A 31499

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

WANTED—THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Nagpur. City (C.P.) having declared Bonus at its very first Valuation requires services of capable District Chief Agents and Agents throughout The Nizam's Dominions on very liberal terms according to qualifications and guarantee of business. For full particulars please apply to:—SUJEEVA & COMPANY, Branch Managers, Kamalapuram, Post. (Cuddapah District.)

R 1299.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and BLOCKS, airy and well ventilated at No. 23A Matarpakhadi, Mazgaon. For particulars see AMICHAND HAZARIMAL on the premises.

C R1319

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Inch per Insertion.

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for works in removing and renewing the terrace flooring of the Albert and Victoria Museum at the Victoria Gardens will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th December, 1928. 31506

PUBLIC NOTICES:

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Nos. 17939 and 17940 in respect of five Ordinary Shares each Nos. 522201 to 522205 and 522206 to 522210 respectively of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Virjee, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

R1328

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 20-11-28.

31386

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 987 of 1928.

FEROZE FAREDOON DABOO ..... Plaintiff.

versus

HARISCHANDRA DHARMAJI WAGHMARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Umerkhady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 27th day of November, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Feroze Faredoon Daboo, the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed being the undivided 1/7th share in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Umerkhady Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New Nos. 1315-16-17, Old Survey No. 61-65, New No. Cadastral Survey No. 1975 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3548 and Street No. 69-71 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Messrs. Balkrishna Vassu Padwal and Wasudeo Padwal and Mahomedalli Thanabhai, on or towards the West by the properties of Pandurang Tukaram Haldanker and Agaali Mahomed and B. Razzim, on or towards the North by Umerkhady Road and on or towards the South by the Umerkhady First Road and are now occupied by the tenants of Rukhminibai, wife of Krishnaji Raghoba Waghmare and Dharmaji Krishnaji Waghmare.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 10th day of January, 1929, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1928.

(Sd.) EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.

31505

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

THE BANVARD COMEDY CO.

Presents

"THARK"

The Great Aldwych Theatre Success

MADAN THEATRES LD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

BABY

LORNA BLACBURN

The Smallest Dancer in the World
In Conjunction with Cinema.
THE DARK SWAN.
Featuring
MARIE PREVOST & MONTE BLUE

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE DUNCAN SISTERS

In

TOPSY AND EVA

Based on The Immortal Friendship of
TOPSY, LITTLE EVA
AND UNCLE TOM.

OUR NEW ARRIVALS.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY.
By the Hon. Sir John Fortesque. This is a remarkable history of war and achievement which should be read by every young man of the British Empire. Price Rs. 7-14.

THE INDIA OFFICE.
By Sir Malcom C. C. Seton, K. C. B. This book traces briefly the earlier history of the connection between Britain and India and deseribes briefly the frame work of Indian Administration. Rs. 5-10.

THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES.
By Sir George v. Fiddes, G. C. M. C., K. C. S. This book traces the development of the Colonial Office organisation up to the present time. Rs. 5-10-0.

THE HOME OFFICE.
By Sir Edward Troup, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. Gives a short account of the Home office, its functions and the way in which its mork is done. Rs. 5-10.

CONTRACT BRIDGE.
By Milton C. Work Contains also the Official Laws of Contract Bridge. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

PENCIL BRIDGE.
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith. With an introduction by Sydney S. Lenz. Pencil Bridge is a game which every one can play. All you need is this book and a pencil. Rs. 4-8-0.

ORDEAL ON THE FRONTIER.
By S. H. Woolf. A story of love and vengeance. The book is full of dramatic situations. Rs. 5-10-0.

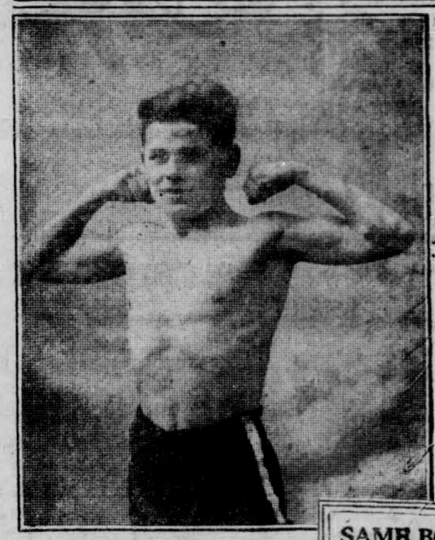
LENIN AND GANDHI.
By Rene Fulop-Miller. From the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

A WEEK IN INDIA.
And 3 months in an Indian Hospital. By Mr. A. Fenner Brookway. Re. 0-12-0.

RASPUTIN.
(The holy devil) by Rene Fulop-Miller. Translated from the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs 15-12-0.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Natesan & Co. Madras, for a free specimen copy.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-26-E

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York ,Dec. 11.

January	20.30 plus .55
March	20.30 plus .50
May	20.24 plus .50
July	19.19 plus .52
October	19.51 plus .41
Middling Spot	20.55 plus .55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York ,Dec. 11.

January	19.60 plus .50
March	19.68 plus .49
Middling Spot	19.46 plus .18

NEW YORK.

New York ,Dec. 11.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
January	19.99
March	20.03
May	19.69
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
January	19.98
March	20.03
May	19.96
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
January	19.35
March	19.43
May	19.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York ,Dec. 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	11-12-28 6222000	5670000
„ Yesterday	do 85000	44000
Exports to date	do 4049000	3469000
Stock at Ports	7-12-28 2324000	2583000
„ Interior Towns	do. 1224000	1341000
„ Liverpool	7-12-28 797000	899000
Visible Supply	7-12-28 5682000	6156000
Quantity in Sight	do 9551000	9286000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

	Opening	Closing
December		10.32 plus .17
January	10.25	10.32 plus .16
February		10.32 plus .16
March	10.28	10.33 plus .15
April		10.33 plus .15
May	10.30	10.35 plus .15
June		10.31 plus .14
July	10.27	10.31 plus .14
August		10.23 plus .13
September		10.15 plus .13
October	10.05	10.08 plus .12
November		10.03 plus .12
December		10.01 plus .12
Middling Spot		10.53 plus .14

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Messrs. H. Hemelryk and Co. have sent the following cable:—

"America cables: Wheat heavy short covering Canadian buying Corn; forecast wet weather."

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Scinde Fully Good	7.25 plus .10
Scinde Fine	7.50 plus .10
Scinde Superfine	7.75 plus .10
Bengal Good	7.00 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	7.25 plus .10
Bengal Fine	7.50 plus .10
Oomra Good	7.60 plus .10
Oomra Fully Good	7.90 plus .10
Oomra Fine	8.20 plus .10
Broach Fully Good	8.70 plus .10
Broach Fine	8.95 plus .10
Broach Superfine	9.20 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

December	18.52 plus .29
January	18.62 plus .39
February	18.62 plus .39
March	18.77 plus .41
April	18.77 plus .41
May	18.84 plus .43
June	18.84 plus .43
July	18.92 plus .41
August	18.92 plus .41
September	18.92 plus .41
October	18.82 plus .41
November	18.89 plus .41
December	18.89 plus .41
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.20 plus .35

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 11.

Demand Bills	464.75

STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Easy On Labour Trouble

DECLINE IN SCINDIA SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Serious labour trouble in the Mill area which took place this morning had a weakening effect on Mill Shares. The firmness which began yesterday, met with a premature reversal to-day on jobbers selling. At the decline there was scattered covering and prices recovered partly and closed at about the opening level. This weakness influenced other shares which ruled quiet but steady. There was absence of selling by professional operators to-day. Scindia shares registered a loss of Re. 1/-.

E. D. Sassoon Re. 0|9|6, 0|9|9. Currim 158|12. Kasturchand 15|8, 15|4, Dawn 549. Nagpur Pref. 483|12, New City 100, 100|4. Bombay Cotton Pref. 4|15, 5|2. Bharat 72|8. Madhowji Pref. 87|8, 88|2. Minarwa 75|8. Madras United 466|4. Fort Press x.d. 123|12. Sirajganj 93, India Bank 100|4, 101|-, Imperial 1475, 1460. New issues 361|4, 360. Andhra Ordi 605, 610. Katni Defd. 905, 920|-, New India 23|2, 23|8. Vulcan 6|12, 7. Scindia 12|4, 11|12. Tata Second Pref. 86, 86|4. Tata Oil 26|- 25|8. Telephone Debenture 58|8, 58|12. Burma New 302|8, 301|4. B. B. Petrol 4|14, 4|14|6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B. Dyeing 868|12, 71|4, 65|10, 868|12. Fazal 785, 90, 86|4, 88|12, 787|8. Pearl 505, 02|8, 505. Century 407|8, 10, 08|12. 409|6. Tata S. Defd. 290, 295, 290. Tata S. Ord. 80|8, 81|8, 80. Hydros 1163|12, 66|4, 1165. I. Cement 366|4, 365|8, 366|4. Alcock 343|12, 45, 346|4.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec 12.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 361/4
Apollo (50) nil, 5-4
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dying (20), 3, 868/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century 100 (yd. 6- 409/6
Crescent (100) Rs. 140/16
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6). 146/4
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-9-6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-4.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 787/8
Finlay (100) O. 116/4
Framji Petit (1,000) 825.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 384/6
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 237/8
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-8.
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2) 213-12
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd. 1527/8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 60
Madras United (250) Rs. 25 500
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60,1350
New Great Mills (100) O, 241-4.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 222/8
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2, 80
Pear Mills (250) 505
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 83/12
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 462/8
Swar Mills (100) O. 116-4.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 687-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 346/4
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 846/4
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 303-12
Bombay Steam Co. (250) xd. 261-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/14/6
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11-14
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd. 23/8
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/12
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 291/4
Tata Iron (O) (85) kd. 80
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 80
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 80
Telephone Co. Ord. (50/) Rs. 56
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21/4
Central India Mining (10) 11/8
Gwalior Cement (100) 123/12
Indian Cement O. (250) 366/4
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 258/12
Punjab Cement (10) 15
United Cement (100) 103.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 170
Shivrajpur (10) 3,26

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707/8
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 610
Andhra Valley P (1000) 4 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 rd 140|1/6
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880, 1148/12 1165
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (1000) 512-8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 628

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 12

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-10
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/11
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/14.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945. 55 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103|8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108|11.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—18th December Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-6-6 1945/55 Rs. 104/8/6
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3 Months Discounts 4-11|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3|4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

"Tone of Silver"—Steady. India bought. China sold. China was a large buyer at lower rate. [illegible]

WHO WILL WIN? WINTER OR YOU?

The cold weather has arrived with its chilly evenings, and you feel the need for thick warm clothing

Have you provided against this sudden change of climate ?

If not communicate with us

IMMEDIATELY

I have Officers' Woollen Double Faced Tweed Checklined Overcoats

AT

Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/-

Of all Sizes.

Khaki Woollen great Overcoats are also in stock

At Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/- Each.

All-Wool Double Faced Checklined full size TRAVELLING RUGS

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All these goods of the very best quality

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INDIA'S LEADING IMPORTER

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Ladies',Girls' and Boys' Overcoats can be had also at moderate Prices

Government Army rejected Woollen Blankets,Rs. 3/- to 4/- each.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Following a sharp rise of 55 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 368 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Outbreak of a textile labour riot caused some nervousness and prices declined to Rs. 365 on long liquidation. It is understood that all mills except 5 are closed to-day. Prices improved one rupee, but again declined to Rs. 365. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 16 points and local prices improved to Rs. 365-14, but again ruled quiet and at 4 p.m. rates were as under:—

Broach A.-M. Opening 368, Highest 368, Lowest 365, Closing 365-4.
Oomra D.-J. Opening 329, Highest 329, Lowest 326, Closing 326.
Oomra March Opening 331-8, Highest 332-12, Lowest 331, Closing 331.
Bengal D.-J. Opening 285-8, Highest 285-12, Lowest 284, Closing 284.
Bengal March Opening 292, Highest 292, Lowest 290, Closing 290.

DOUBLE OPTION PREMIUMS.

Broach A.-M. Rs. 25-8.
Oomra March Rs. 18.
Bengal March Rs. 17.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady and rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	365	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	326	0	0
Oomra Mar.	331	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	284	0	0
Bengal Mar.	291	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Dec.	246.50 plus 3.30
Mar.	235.80 plus 2.50
June	234.50 plus 2.00

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	600	2,700
Fine M. G. Oomra	200	700

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Bengal Dec|Jan	285
Bengal March	292
Broach Apl|May	365
Oomra Dec|Jan	326
Oomra March	331

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	298	293	285	278
Sind	300	295	287	280
Punjab	295	290	282	275
Rajputana	298	293	285	278
Oomra No. 3	337	332	326	316
C. P. No. 1	355	350	344	334
C. P. No. 2	346	341	335	325

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Linseed May	10	8	6
Wheat January	8	7	9
Wheat May	7	14	6

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 11th instant:— —

Januar yhighest 20.33 (at about the close). Lowest 19.87 (10-43 a.m.).

New York market advanced on heavy trade buying. Very few sellers.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 11th instant:—

10-20 a.m.: Bombay and local buying. Less for sale.

8-50 p.m. Manchester reports read better.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-15 a.m.: "General buying, improved feeling on American trade report."

8-30 p.m. "Market firm, trade fixing, free covering, basis firmer South."

From New York:—"Short covering. Replacing by bulls in expectation of bullish consumption figures."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on Spinners buying futures and covering by shorts."

Mesrss. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., dated the 11th instant:—

"Larger buying by Lancashire."

Reuter, dated the 11th instant:—

"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on Spinners buying futures and covering by shorts."

FOREIGN SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 11.

London December Sugar 12/2-1/4d.
London Mar Sugar 12/6-3/4.
New York December Sugar 208.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 11.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£80-1/2
Conversion Loan	£78-1/4
Indian Loan 5½ p. c.	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£51
Indian Stock 3 p.c Sterling Loan	£60-1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £70-1/8.	
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Wheat	13,860 cwts.
Linseed	2,203 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	256 „
Gingellyseeds	3,938 „
Poppyseed	54 „
Groundnuts	33,161 „
Castorseed	104 „
Rice	5,419 „
Myrabollams	4,223 „
Cottonseed	16,465 „
Gram	2,598 „
Joowar	957 „
Maize	199 „
Bajree	5,508 „
Coal	400 tons.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association Limited).

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

London Ready 26|7.
London Forward 26|9.
America Cent 57|7.
China Opening 2|7|7, Closing 2|7|7.
Ready 59|10.
Magsar Opening 59|9, Highest 59|10, Lowest 59|8, Now 6 p.m. 59|10.
Tejimundi -|9|-.
Poush Opening 59|11, Highest 59|12, Lowest 59|10, Now 6 p.m. 59|12.
Tejimundi -|15|-.

GOLD.

Ready 21|4|9.
Mangsar 21|5|-.
Ponsh 21|5|3.
National City 21|7|3.
N. Monardass 21|6|3.
N. Motilal 21|4|9.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Bank Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Bank Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125 3/4.
Banks, Buying 60 Days 122-1/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.85 3/16 11th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/2 12th inst
London/Japan 1/10 19/32 11th inst
London/Paris 124.15 11th inst
London/Belgium 34.885 11th inst
London/Switzerland 25.18 11th inst
London/Italy 92.65 11th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11½ 11th inst £4-4-11-1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-5/16 11th inst 26-1/4 10th inst
Silver London Forward 26 7/16 11th inst 26 3/8 10th inst
Silver New York Ready 57½ 11th inst 57-1/4 10th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 11/32 per cent 11th inst 4 11/32 per cent 10 inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/16 per cent 11th inst 4 7/16 per cent 10th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 per cent.
3 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
Since 1st September.

In full pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,528	34,885	46,119
Central India	1,077	20,300	19,658
Barsi & Nagar	1,546	24,672	35,698
Hyderabad-Gaorani	299	7,261	10,971
Berar	5,690	149,889	142,533
Central Provinces	3,208	66,298	46,578
Total Oomras	14,348	303,305	301,559
Dholera		6,616	18,155
N.-W. Provinces	387	42,625	51,313
Rajputana		2,943	8,704
Sind-Punjab	402	7,033	25,992
Broach		2,950	2,567
Coompta and Dharwar		5,827	2,440
Westerns Northerns	8	4,679	2,918
Cocanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,599	6,207
Persian		124	2,821
American		1,228	18,590
Egyptian and African	41	14,412	6,438
Comilla, Fatna and other sorts			4
Total	15,186	394,351	447,708

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 12.
1st Sept. to 6th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,411	178,407	102,260
Japan & China	3,719	292,378	79,834
Coast Ports	110	5,468	6,541
Up-country by Rail		33,262	23,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,951	11,628
Total	8,240	547,466	224,194

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

	Ready New	Ready. Old
Bengal Superfine	315	
Bengal Fine	310	
Bengal F.G.	300	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	300	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	340	315
Nagpur Fine	340	315
Yeotmal Fine	335	310
Arvi Fine	335	310
Amraoti Fine	320	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	285
Mulkapur Fine	305	280
Khandesh Fine		260|70
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.		280|90
Purna F.G.G.S.		270
Parbhani|Saiju F.G. G.S.		270|75
Indore|Ujjain Fine		270
Burwah Sanawad Fine		275
Surat Fine		
Broach Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		330
Cambodia		390
Miraj|Sangli		380|85
Compta Good		360|70
Jinja		560

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

100	Tata Mill	Malkapur 350
100	R. Dossa	Comptah 369
100	Hindustan Mill	Wardha 290
100	Do.	Comptah 361
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Shegaon 312
100	Jamshed Mill	Akola 248
100	Patel Cotton Co.	Hathras 291
100	Forbes & Co.	Jalgaon 303
100	Do.	Khandwa 333
100	Do.	Akot 331
100	Kurla Mill	Belgaon 375
200	Toyomankwa	K. Nimbahera 265

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The Market has ruled steady to day with the following closing quotations.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8|5-1|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Pasha Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November Rs. 8|4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 8|3-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|3-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, Quality) spot 17-3/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes 44/- December. S'ment. Paid.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 43/3 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellrs.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.
Jan/Mar., per cwt. 12/3
June/Dec., per cwt. 12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/Mar., per cwt. 12/4-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/Mar., per cwt. 12/5

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 11.

Smoked Sheet, Standards, Ribbed, Spot 0/8-1/2 Seller.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 11.

Silver.—Market is Quiet.
Spot 26-5/16
Forward 26-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Dec. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 11.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.03
T.T. Milan on London	92.63
T.T. Berne on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.16
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)
Bombay, Dec. 12.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Copacnut Oil Ready Rs. 637 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 539 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 153 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58 per ton.

London.—The Mayor of Westminster ceremoniously opened on Monday the new Piccadilly Circus underground station which, it is claimed, is the largest station in the world. It has taken nearly four years to construct, and has cost half a million sterling.—Reuter's Special.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton. £15:10:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:8:9 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed oil Naked, London ewt., 28/1-1/2 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.
Linseed oil Naked, London ewt., 28/4-1/2 May.-Aug. Delivery. Paid & Sellers.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 48|9|6, Highest Rs. 48|10, Closing Rs. 48|9|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|8|1-1|2, Closing Rs. 4|8|1-1|2.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 54|0|6, Highest Rs. 54|2, Closing Rs. 54|1|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 11.

Cotton seed, Bombay, ton. £8:13:9 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay, ton. £17:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £19:2:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL AT JAMSHEDPUR

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of November 1928 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	54,447
Steel Ingots	43,516
Finished Steel	33,519

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Fraternal Greetings from Abroad.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has received the following messages of greetings:—

From the Honorary General Secretary, War Registers' International, Enfield (England):—

"The War Registers' International sends its warmest greetings to the Indian National Congress, December 1928 and assures the representatives of the people of India of its full sympathy with their just demand for national independence. We are, with you, uncompromisingly opposed both to political and economic imperialism, which are only made possible by the domination of force. We rejoice that under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi the Indian peoples have been applying the way of non-violence to overcome violence, and we hope that India may be able to give an example to the whole world of securing freedom without degrading itself to the level of its oppressors by copying their methods."

From Mr. Alex Gossip, General Secretary, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, London:—

"I am directed by my Executive Committee to send you their very best wishes and fraternal greetings on the occasion of your coming Congress. We sincerely trust that the session will be fruitful of good results to the downtrodden and oppressed workers of India. We strongly approve of your determined opposition to the Sir John Simon Commission, as we have taken a very active part in the opposition of the same. We think it a gross insult to the whole of our fellow workers in India."

Pandit Motilal Nehru has received the following cable from Mr. S. R. Bomanji (New York):—

"Your and Jawaharlal's heroic stand against despotism has evoked great admiration. Wish you both early recovery."—A.P.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly Cotton Market Report dated Bombay 10th inst.:—

Americans:—Net over the week, prices in New York are lower by about half a cent.

On Saturday, the final crop estimate of the season was published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 14,373,000 and, in passing, one might well pay a tribute to the accuracy with which for the second year in succession the Government throughout the season have forecasted the probable final yield. Accused of sensationalism and aiding the Southern farmer at the expense of the Trade as a whole, they have of almost all estimators, been the least sensational and, with the possible exception of the October estimate of 13,993,000 which could just as easily have been 14,100,000, accuracy has been given priority over propaganda. As a prominent New York Commission firm recently wrote "The Government under its new system of crop reporting have become so expert that in another year or two the market many be willing to accept the August first estimate as find". At all events, there is no doubt that the new system assesses the planting period and the period up to the end of July, during which the young plant is laying the foundation for subsequent fruiting, with extreme accuracy and, had the non-official estimators, in August, believed even their own reports of the very unsatisfactory start to the crop which with curious inconsistency they forgot, there would have been no talk of 15 1/2 to 16 millions in midsummer.

With a supply of probably 15 to 15-1/4 millions with linters and a consumption last year, according to Hester, of 15,828,000, it still looks as if the current season's consumption will necessitate drawing upon the world's reserve of raw material. At 19-1/2 cents, with speculation dormant, the market appeared to have found its correct level. The transfer of speculative interests from Wall Street to cotton resulted in an advance of just over 1-1/2 cents which has since been lost and at 19.75 for January the market is within 25 points of the level of three weeks ago with the positin very similar except that perhaps the outside long interest is not yet completely liquidated—a fact which might increase pressure during the next few days.

Taking a comparatively short view of the outlook, we are of the opinion that cotton is a better purchase on a Bureau of 14,373,000 around ten pence than it would have been at 10-3/4 to 11d. had the estimate been 13,900,000, and whereas as we say, the elimination of further long interests might increase pressure over the next few days, we favour purchases an any decline before the publication of the November consumption figure for U. S. Mills at the end of this week. The position is sufficiently well balanced to confine fluctuations within moderate limits, but greater buoyancy in the trade outlook, particularly in America, and the almost invariable anticipation of a sun brighter on January the 1st than on December 31st both favour for moderate profits purchases during this week.

Bombay.—Net over the week, prices are lower by only Rs. 2.

Widespread rains over the Peninsula have delayed arrivals in the Oomra districts and the resistance shown by the market in Bombay has been made possible largely by the reduction of hedge selling owing to smaller arrivals in the upcountry markets. Although in Central India the rainfall was excessive, we think that, on the whole damage will affect quality rather than quantity and there is more than a possibility of the latter being increased. With a narrowing in parity of about 12 rupees per candy, any immediate broadening in export inquiry is unlikely and we strongly favour sales of Broach against the purchase of March or May contracts in Liverpool.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 11.

Copper, English Best Sellected,	£73-3/8
Copper, Braziers,	£88
Yellow Metal,	£67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£226-3/4

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 12.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in Baluchistan. Elsewhere weather has been dry, except for a few falls in south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are Chaman half an inch, Dasbandin Pamban a quarter. Forecast: Increase in north Baluchistan and extension along the frontier into North Punjab and Kashmir.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at six hours fifty-eight minutes on Wednesday the 12th December. —A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., of 12 12 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8. a.m. 30.026 inches (.048 above normal)
Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.906 inches (.933 above normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.005
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.8 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.4 degrees (6.7 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.2 degree (4.6 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 22
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 2 miles per hour

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report on the 12th inst:

Our silver market has registered a further decline of 4 annas since we wrote last. At the commencement of the week the market remained quiet and steady fluctuating within narrow limits but later gradually declined on long-liquidation, option-dealers and Commission Houses selling in consequence of easier advices from Foreign markets. The sales were however mostly absorbed by buying by the prominent Calcutta operator. It is reported in the market that a large amount of Silver will be shortly shipped to China from Bombay. The average off-take for the present is good at about 150 bars. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60/1 for the first settlement on the 6th instant and the lowest Rs. 59/5 on the 10th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0/12. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 lower. The highest price was 2-7 1/2 on the 5th instant and the lowest 2-7 3/8 on the 10th instant.

The London price is 0 5/16 lower. The market was quite with India being a moderate buyer while Continent and America remained small sellers. China has operated both ways. The New York price is 56 7/8 cents i.e., 0 7/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 5/8 cents on the 5th instant and the lowest 56 7/8 cents on the 10th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined this week owing to steadier local Exchange and poor upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/4/9 for ready, Rs. 21/5/0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/5/6 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

The Silver market has evinced an easier tone this week owing to weak Foreign advices and the selling by local Bazar operators. We are however against sales at these prices and adhere to our opinion we previously expressed and favour purchases at present level with a view to add to them should the market decline further.

This decorated metal cabinet of 200
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
at the price of 4 fifty tins

Your friends will like one!
Only a limited quantity available so ask your dealer to reserve you one or two and avoid disappointment

For your health's sake smoke Passing Show cigarettes... and send them to your friends

They are guaranteed pure and free from adulteration by the London Institute of Hygiene.

Their ever increasing sales are due to one reason only...
Quality... Quality... Quality...

All the time!

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD.

ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS

A delicate Boy

Kalzana is the building material of all body cells.

A lack of calcium in water and food, may lead to many serious complaints like anæmia, tooth decay, rickets, scrofula and general weakness.

A well-known physician, Dr. R. L. Kollewijn, writes: *"A calcium deficiency is very common in children. In these conditions, Kalzana nearly always acts with gratifying results and for this reason I prescribe it freely."*

Quickly growing children require an extra supply of calcium to build up and fortify the millions of cells of their body, particularly of bones and teeth.

Give your children Kalzana tablets. Then they will get the extra calcium, so vital for their health, in a combination which is easily taken up by the system. You will soon be able to see that—with Kalzana—they get new appetite, that their teeth become whiter and stronger and that their body-weight increases.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD

Invaluable too for expectant and nursing mothers.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND MILL-WORKERS

Police Open Fire

3 DEAD: SEVERAL CASUALTIES AMONG POLICE AND WORKERS

Grave Situation in Bombay Mill Area

Although Bombay City is not actually in the grip of mill strike at present, an unfortunate incident occurred on Wednesday morning at Lal Baug which culminated in the firing by the Police. The Parel locality as far as Dadar presented, therefore, a deserted outlook as almost all shops were closed and a few onlookers collected here and there out of curiosity to watch the mounted police and police officers and constables going about in the police lorries in the mill area. The trouble arose at about 10 a.m. when a procession of mill operatives consisting of about a thousand men clashed with the police near Lal Baug. Many of the mills in the city were closed on Wednesday morning as a protest against the assault on Mr. Nimbker by some men of rival party the previous day. The operatives were in an excited mood wending their way towards the Girni Kamdar's Union after attending a meeting at which the previous day's assault on Mr. Nimbkar and others was condemned, when it is reported they were prevented from going further by some police constables. The men pelted stones at the police and injured Inspector Klien and Deputy Inspector Scott. Some police constables were also injured in the melee. The police, it is stated, opened fire. The number of casualties at the time of writing is not known.

LATER ACCOUNT

Further enquiries show that till about 10 a.m. everything in the mill area was quiet and smooth. The trouble arose first in the Dinshaw Petit Mills where the men came out all on a sudden and rushed towards the Bombay Cotton and Alexandra Mills, and persuaded the workmen of those mills to down tools. They then formed in a procession to go towards the Girni Kamdar Union's office. While the operatives of the Dinshaw Petit, Bombay Cotton and Alexandra Mills were on their way, operatives of other mills numbering about ten thousand had just dispersed from a meeting which they had held near K. E. M. Hospital. The meeting was held to protest against the assault committed on some of the labour leaders by a party of men hostile to the strikers the previous day. After the meeting the operatives in a huge crowd were going towards Lal Baug and the police were surrounded by the mill workers coming from the Parel side as well as by the men who were coming in a procession from the direction of Chinchpokli. The police tried to disperse the crowd but they were pelted with stones and lathis. Three police officers, viz., Inspector Klien, Deputy Inspector Paul, and Sergeant Green were injured in the melee and they were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. The locality was changed in a few minutes into a battle field and stones and brickbats and lathis were freely exchanged. The police then opened fire and several persons were injured. It is reported that about thirty of the mill workers were injured and about that number of police constables also received injuries. Out of those injured persons who were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, three died subsequently.

At the time of the incident no armed police were present but telephone messages were immediately sent to the DeLisle Road and Bhoiwada Police Stations and armed and mounted police were requisitioned on the spot. The operatives seeing the police reinforcement coming in dispersed and once again law and order was restored by about 11 a.m. In spite of the Labour trouble the following mills worked on Wednesday: Ruby, Coloba Land, Victoria, Madhavji Dharamsey and Indian Manufacturing.

STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

ADJOURNS AS RESULT OF DISTURBANCE IN MILL AREA

When the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee met again at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. F. Stones drew attention of the Committee to the serious disturbance which had occurred in the mill area that morning and suggested that the Committee be adjourned for the day to enable representatives of labour and the Mill-owners' Association to be personally present in the mill area to stop any recurrence of untoward events. He asked Mr. Bakhale if the latter was agreeable to the suggestion.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, explaining the situation, stated that a number of workers who had to stay out were members of his Union. It was none of their intention to stay out, but they were compelled to do so, as the management could not see their way to keep the mills open. These workers had requested the management to allow them to continue their work but the management could not do so, apprehending trouble. Mr. Bakhale had no objection to the work of the Committee being adjourned for a day. He was, he said, in the hands of the Committee. The Chairman then took the sense of the other members, and it was in the end agreed upon that the Committee should adjourn after hearing one witness.

PLEA FOR STANDARDISATION SCHEME.

Mr. Ramsing Dongersing of Morarji Gokuldas Mills was then examined by the Committee, mainly on the standardisation scheme. He said that on the whole he was in favour of the general principles of the scheme. However, he did not approve of the scheme in its present form. In his opinion, it was not suitable to all the mills to adopt the scheme as it was because conditions varied so much from mill to mill in regard to cotton, machinery, atmospheric condition and the variety of goods turned out. The difficulties in the application of a standardised scheme were very great especially when one mill worked on "plain" and another mill on "fancy and plain." In such cases, the witness would have two different schemes which could be applied to both kinds of mills.

The Committee then rose for the day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

The S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails due at 6 a.m.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Assn., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, Dalal Street, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The S. S. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Women's Educational Reform Conference, Seva Sadan, Harvey Road, 4 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a leather pocket diary for 1929 from Maganbhai Amin and Company, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macnaughton" arrived in London on the evening of 7th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macneil" left Liverpool, outwards in the afternoon, on 8th instant.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representatives of Messrs. Brunner Mond and Co. (India) Limited, at 11 a.m. on the 13th instant in the office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Fort, Bombay.

PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO.

Messrs. The Precious Electric Co. writes as follows: We have received a cablegram from our principals Messrs. N. V. Philips Radio, Eindhoven, Holland, intimating the following changes in their transmitting hours: Thursday 11-30 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. Indian S. T.

Fridays 4-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. and 11-30 p.m. to 1-30 a.m. Indian S. T.

Saturdays 5-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. Indian S. T.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

To-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.), A general meeting of the members of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj and other Saraswat Social Institutions will be held in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon, to elect delegates for the second session of the All-India Saraswat Brahmin Conference, to be held at Delhi on 24th to 26th instant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 8th inst. The total mortality 510 was 11 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.4. Out of the total deaths, 129 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Wednesday the 19th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRONTIER MAIL.

The B.B. & C.I. and N. W. Railway's Frontier Mail (first section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12-10 p.m. and Lahore at 9-25 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S LECTURE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will deliver a public lecture on the evening of the 14th instant. The time and place for which will be announced later on.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' UNION.

A well-attended extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Union was held at Elphinstone Garden, on Monday, Mr. R. S. Asavale Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

Mr. Syed Munawar M.L.C., Hon. General Secretary of the Union, explained to the members the necessity of change of the name of the Union; corresponding change in its Constitution; addition of two members to operate on the Union account in the Bank; formation of a select committee of six to enquire into the workers' grievances and to formulate their demands e.g. Permanent Service, Gratuity and Provident Fund; and organisation of a co-operative Credit Society for its members. The members upheld the above objects of th meeting and unanimously passed resolutions, changing the name of the Union into "R. I. M. Dock Workers' Union, Bombay" and lending their full support to the other propositions enumerated above. The Chairman in concluding the proceedings vigorously appealed to the members to join the Union in their full strength and to patiently look forward to the betterment of their lot consequent on their Union's recognition by the authorities which was full sigh in sight.

HIGH COURT

MOTISHAW'S JAIN TEMPLE CASE

SUIT BARRED BY RES JUDICATA

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Pangnekar at the High Court in the suit filed by Jiwanchand Ratanchand in regard to Motishaw's Jain temple at Byculla, claiming a share in the property as an heir.

The temple had been declared a charitable trust in a long drawn-out litigation which went to the Privy Council.

Thereafter, Jiwanchand Ratanchand (present plaintiff) filed this suit claiming a share in the property as an heir on the strength of Motishaw's will which was discovered subsequently. The will, according to him, did not dispose of the property as public charity, but bequeathed it to the heirs as a joint-family property.

Jiwanchand contended that he was not a party to the previous suit and, therefore, the judgment declaring the property as a charitable trust was not binding on him.

The Advocate-General who is the defendant in this case contended that Jiwanchand has no interest in the property during the life-time of his father Ratanchand Khimchand who was a party to the last suit. Jiwanchand, therefore, could only claim through his father who was already bound by the previous judgment.

It was also contended that the claim to the property having already been decided by the previous judgment, no further proceedings could be taken regarding the same matter, and the suit was barred by *res judicata*.

On this preliminary issue, his Lordship held against the plaintiff, and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

APPEAL DISMISSED

The appeal filed by Gaya Podda against the sentence of 1 year's R. I. and Rs. 50 fine passed by the Sessions Judge of Thana on the charge of grievous hurt, was dismissed by the High Court.

The deceased Tukiya had formed an intimacy with the wife of the accused and had eloped with her to the village of Ane. The accused followed them with two friends, got his wife back, and did the deceased to death.

At the sessions trial, no sufficient evidence was forthcoming to sustain the charge of murder. The jury, therefore, found all three guilty of grievous hurt and the Sessions Judge sentenced each as above.

The present accused appealed to the High Court where also he failed.

MURDER FOR FAMILY PROPERTY

GALLOWS FOR ONE, TRANSPORTATION FOR ANOTHER

The Hon. Justices Parker and Baker at the High Court heard the apptal by Jaywant Bhikhaji against the sentence of transportation for life passtw by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar.

The facts are that Bhaubandhi, an old man of 60, had a dispute with his nephew Ramchandra in the village of Kurdgam over their family property. As the uncle was unwilling to give him any share, Ramchandra planned to murder him with the help of his friends Jaywant, Gopinath and Kesu. On 15th November 1927, while Bhau was passing on, horseback, he was brutaly attacked and done to death by the conspirators. Jaywant turned an approver and made a confession before the magistrate but he retracted it in the sessions court as a result of which Gopinath and Kesu could not be convicted. But Ramchandra was convicted on his own confession and sentenced to death, which was confirmed by the High Court.

Later the approver Jaywant (present accused) who forfeited his pardon was prosecuted and was sentenced to transportation for life. Against this he appealed to the High Court.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

MARATHAS' GOOD WISHES FOR THE KING.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Shri Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal was held on Monday to wish good health to H. M. the king Emperor. "This meeting of Shivaji Vijaya Maratha Mandal expresses their profound loyalty to H. M. the King Emperor and prays God to restore him to perfect health and bless His Majesty with long life."

COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Coverntcn Social Service League of the Elphinston College is giving a Concert of English and Indian Music at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Saturday (the 15th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The proceeds will go towards the poor Students' Fund of the Elphinstone College. Tickets are available from the Secretaries, Coverntcn Social Service League, Elphinstone College, Messrs Prabhakar Brothers, opposite Rajabhai Tower the dBombayPook Depot, Girgaum and Mr. M. G. Morani, 200 A Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13 1928.

"In view of the prevailing distrust and suspicion they opined that the position of the minority communities could never be secured to any extent whatsoever, without separate and effective representation of their community in any future constitution for the country."

* * * *

I know that it has been "parrotted" times out of number and its monotony can only be beaten by a badly grooved graunophone record. And I am sorry to bore you.

* * * *

But I couldn't help it. The picturesque manner in which the formula was repeated the last time upto the moment of going to the press has touched me.

* * * *

Not that there is anything novel in its forming part of an address to Sir John Simon by community A headed by Mr. X. Y. Z. (in this case the "Mussalmans of Lucknow" and Mr. Md. Ehtisham Ali) By no means yes.

* * * *

What really is striking about it is that the address was presented "in a beautiful silver casket". This touched my imagination and I hope it pinches yours also. Of course, I spare you the usual comments on the "lines" so artistically indicted by Mr. M. E. Ali.

* * * *

By the way this gentleman is the U. P. understandy of Mr. Jinnah. I mean he is the President of the Provincial Muslim League.

* * * *

No, I don't know what Mr. Jinnah is going to do about it. All that I know is—and it is on the undoubted authority of the great comedian, I mean humorist Mr. Ghuznavi—that Mr. Jinnah has no sense of humour. He may, therefore, for aught I know, take Mr. M. E. Ali's efforts seriously.

* * * *

But don't let us concern ourselves with the Jinnahs, let me, rather, direct your attention to something really exhilarating and bright, the Sir Johns of the world.

* * * *

To the parrottings of Mr. Ali, Sir John promptly cuckatooed back. "We have the advantage of having had put before us with fulness and ability the case of the community which you represent."

* * * *

He has a real sense of humour as Mr. Ghuznavi himself would readily admit. Fulness and ability! Oh, Sir John you are s-so f-f-funny! ha ha ha ha.

* * * *

"The Lucknow women generally and the Association in particular had nothing to do with the Simon Commission". Manifesto of the Lucknow Women's Association.

* * * *

I am sorry for them: When the nationalist Press decided to have nothing to do with it, my local confreres, the Anglo-Indian repositories of morality in all shapes and forms, ruled it as an outrage against journalistic ethics.

* * * *

Having done what they did or rather having not done what they did not do the Lucknow women have opened themselves to the grave charge of violating the ethics of feminism.

* * * *

I am also sorry for them because they missed the tea in the Qaisar Bagh. Of course, incidentally the lathi too.

* * * *

"Sir John Simon took away the placards with him"—from an account of Sir John's arrival at Patna.

* * * *

Now that he has taken away the placards, he will as you may expect, do the right thing, and "Go Back".

* * * *

But you musn't rush to conclusions. The placards related to Oriya. For example. "Oriya Nationality ruined by long separation."

* * * *

I am sure Sir John will do the right thing by it. He will in fact, give it his "most careful consideration.

* * * *

He always does so. He is attending to Indian Nationality ruined by long separation of the communities by giving his "most careful consideration to—separatists. But then Sir John is both an Allopath and Homoepath.

* * * *

Frenchman (sternly to fellow-countryman who has become a naturalized British subject)—"What have you gained by becoming naturalized?"

The Other—"Well, in the first place, you see, I win the battle of Waterloo!"

GUJARATI WOMEN'S ARTISTIC WORK

MISS GRACE BURROUGHS' TRIBUTE

The exhibition of arts and crafts by Gujarati women, organized by the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal at Madhav Baug on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee will continue till 16th inst. It is open to all communities, both men and women, the admission fee being only four annas.

A beautiful garba-dance was given by the women in the spacious compound of the Madhav Baug on Monday evening. Among the visitors was Miss Grace Burroughs the well-known American dancer who toured the world with Ruth St. Devis of the famous Denishawn company about two years ago and is now on a third visit to India giving Indian dances. Recording her impressions of the exhibition she wrote in the visitors' book:

"The colour and beauty of the groups, I shall always remember. The exhibits of skirts etc., gave me a glimpse of the exquisite designs and combination of colour. The section assigned to ancient arts and crafts particularly interested me."

Miss Burroughs was also fascinated with the gorgeous costumes and graceful easy movements of the women in the "garba" dance. She complimented Mrs. Rasikmani Desai, the secretary of the Mandal and Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwalla, another enthusiastic worker, on the excellent progress made by the Mandal, and thanked them for giving her an opportunity of enjoying such an artistic feast.

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

Dr. Moonje, M.L.A., unveiled the portrait of the late Lala Lajpat Rai, this morning, in the office of the Ideal Democratic Assurance and Mortgage Loans, Limited, and in doing so he paid a glowing tribute to the Lala's endeavours to uplift India, politically, socially and economically, by starting the Arya Samaj and establishing an insurance company and working for the Congress.—A. P.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 12 pts. Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

After a rapid rise of about 2-3/4 dollars per bale yesterday, the New York Cotton futures exhibited rather a quiet turn today. Prices opened 1 point higher, but declined 6 points from the opening level on scattered profit-taking. At the decline there was better support and prices improved to about 10 points. At this level buying orders were being fully executed, but the market soon developed weakness on increased selling pressure. In the afternoon the cessions ruled quiet and closed at a net decline of 12 points.

Price range was:—January delivery. Opening: 20.31— 20.35— 20.30— 20.35— 20.30— 22.20. Closed: 20.18.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 16 points with January 10.48. There was some profit-taking which checked further improvement. Later on half of the opening rise was lost on selling orders from America. Prices, however, improved with New York and closed at rise of 14 points with January 10.46.

Range fluctuations in January delivery were:—10.48—10.46—10.47 —10.44 —10.46 —10.40—10.42—10.47. Closed:—10.46.

PRIVATE CABLES.

(1) Liverpool market declined on American selling.

(2) Although trade reports are good, think rise too rapid. Would buy on recessions.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 12, (11 p.m.)

The local market, while following the fluctuation in the prices of New York futures, declined to Rs. 364-4-0 for Broach April/May delivery and advanced to Rs. 366-8-0. The rates at 11 p.m. were quoted at Rs. 364-8-0 against a decline of 16 points in New York.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	December 12.
Previous Closing Rate	20.30
To-day's Opening Rate	20.31
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.18
Difference	—.12

Broach Expectation Rs. 364 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	December 12.
Previous Closing Rate	10.32
To-day's Opening Rate	10.48
Difference	plus .16
To-day's Closing Rate	10.46
Difference	plus .14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 12.
Silver Ready	26 5 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 7 0
	Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 12
1st Settlement	59 9 0
2nd Settlement	59 11 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13 1928.

COMMUNAL NIGHTMARE.

The Bihar and Orissa All-Parties' Muslim Conference held at Patna under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali has passed by a majority an amazing resolution asking for constitutional safeguards for Muslims. It is difficult to take the resolution seriously, it makes one blush and wonder to what lengths communalism can go. The resolution states that communal electorates for Muslims "are absolutely essential for advancing Moslem rights and interests", but that the Muslims are prepared to waive this "absolutely essential" safeguard if a number of alternative safeguards are guaranteed by the Constitution. Some of these alternative safeguards are already familiar and are conceded by the Nehru Report, such as the separation of Sind and reforms in the N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan. The Bihar Muslims also want that "the Muslim majority in Bengal and the Punjab must be maintained." But the Muslims in these provinces, whose majority is not in any way threatened under the Nehru scheme, have already accepted the Nehru Report without the neighbourly overtures from Bihar. A more curious safeguard is that the Muslims of Bihar and Orissa, though less than ten per cent. of the population, should be guaranteed 25 per cent. seats in the Legislature; "and similarly in other provinces Muslim and non-Muslim minorities not exceeding fifteen per cent. should be given seats in excess of their number, provided that no majority would thereby be reduced to a minority." The solicitude for all minorities in all provinces is touching, but it is not clear how all the minorities —the vicious example of the Conference can manufacture any number of minorities—can be accommodated in the manner recommended without frittering away the majority.

Most fantastic is the following safeguard: "No candidate should be considered successful in any election until he secures one-third of the votes of his own community and one-fifth of the votes of other communities which were polled, and if no candidate could be successful in such manner, then the candidate who secured the highest number of votes polled of his community would be considered successful." It comes to this that a candidate may be returned by a narrow majority of votes of his own community, but he may not be returned even if he tops the poll with the votes of all other communities. Could the mania for communal safeguards further go? We hasten to add that, given the choice between frankly communal electorates and the alternative fantastic conglomeration of the above safeguards, we plump for the former, much as we detest it. The climax of the tragi-comedy is reached when Maulana Mahomed Ali, who only the other day swore by the Congress resolution and denounced "bania-like" haggling, solemnly blesses the resolution and says it provides "real safeguards for Muslim interests." He is evidently unconscious of the demoralisation which the resolution reveals. It may, however, be that the staging of the Conference is but a bold bid to wring maximum concessions from the National Convention.

THE PARSI VICTORY

And so another Quadrangular has come and gone. It cannot be said that this season's tournament has revealed any brilliant cricket but it has served to emphasise facts which should be of assistance to selection committees in the future. The "Youth Movement," as it may be termed, has proved to be very successful and the team which has championed its cause, has had the satisfaction of winning the premier honour. There is no doubt that the infusion of "young blood" into the Parsi team has been a potent influence in the success of that team. In both their matches the Parsis have had occasion to be grateful to their colts for substantial assistance at critical moments. Palia and Palsetia have both done well with bat and ball, and in the field, too, they have shown efficiency above the average. It was, indeed, a fine piece of bowling when Palsetia trundled out the five remaining Hindu batsmen for a paltry two runs in the first innings of the opening match, thus giving his side a respectable lead which brought them victory. Palia also did well with the ball, though his figures do not seem to indicate this. His chief characteristic was the employment of a clever, tho' [illegible] fruitful on more than one occasion. But he did not confine himself only to this department of the game. In partnership with B. Kapadia he was responsible for a record eighth wicket stand, while in the final match too his batting was an asset to the team, he being one of the five players to enter double figures with a faultless half-century (not out). Then there are others who deserve mention. Colah showed that he was one of the most reliable batsmen, his batting at all times being attractive and sound. Vajifdar also distinguished himself in every capacity. In fact, he was the strong man of the side. Whether it was in batting, bowling or fielding, he gave a wonderful display and at all times inspired his supporters with confidence.

Batting generally was slow and unenterprising, but it possessed a distinctly match winning flavour. Undoubtedly, it was extremely trying to watch batsmen stonewalling by the hour, but invariably these tactics were justified. Our old friend Jamshedji has suddenly taken upon himself the mantle of Gandhy as a stonewaller *par excellence*. In the first match he gave Colah a wonderful stand for over four hours, while for the final he collected [illegible] runs after over two hours of patience. And [illegible] seemed imminent that the Europeans would force a draw in the final, he used his wiles to such good effect as to cause the downfall of six wickets in half-an-hour.

Perhaps, the only bright patch came when the Hindus occupied the wicket. At their first venture Duleepsingh gave a polished and versatile display, and then with the odds against them in the second innings the Hindus took their courage in both hands and collected runs at a terrific pace. Many batsmen shone and Vithal was able to make a sporting declaration. The Parsis, however, were not to be beaten, eventually passing into the final on the result of the first innings. What a tragedy it must have been for the Hindus who have always prided themselves on their batting power! Their first innings was merely a tale of two big partnerships; the seven remaining batsmen failed. Is this a team of old men? It does not appear so. On paper it is perhaps the strongest in the tournament, but somehow it fails under pressure. Is it a lack of that temperament which is so essential in big matches? The answer seems to be only too obvious. This is an era of all-rounders and the team that possesses the most will derive the ultimate benefit. The Parsis have been particularly blessed. They have had the material, and what is more, it has been inspired by a wonderful spirit of unity which has been irresistible. In every department of the game the Parsis have shown themselves to be not inferior to any team. True, the European fielding was of a high order, but although the Parsis were not as spectacular, they nevertheless were just as efficient practically. The Parsis have been the best team and deserve their victory on which they are to be heartily congratulated.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The visits of Governors or the Viceroy to England during their term of office are so rare that any such visit must give rise to questions. The Calcutta correspondent of the "Leader" sees something very sinister behind the impending visit of Sir Malcolm Hailey to England. From the reports current in Calcutta the correspondent gathers that the outlines of the Simon Commission's report are ready, that the Commission and the Government of India are concerting secret moves and that as a result Sir Malcolm is hurrying to England to help the Baldwin Government to get round Mr. MacDonald once again before he becomes inconvenient as a result of Labour victory in the ensuing General Elections. The only thing we can definitely say about these secret moves is that there is nothing unlikely about any of them. The Government of Britain and its agent here are very resourceful diplomatists, the Commission has proved itself a handy go-between in more ways than one and Sir Malcolm needs no introduction. Mr. MacDonald will not give much trouble either. As for his lectures on Self-Government for India, he had given as many on Indian Self-determination before he supported the Commission. The stage is thus well set and Sir Malcolm may have pleasant dreams during his voyage. Meanwhile, Mrs. Wedgewood is feeling very uncomfortable and says that since the death of Lala Lajpat Rai the Commission is "more accursed in India," that yet "the blind folly and arrogance) of our 'Rulers' will not not be abated." She also warns: "As we lost half a continent by similar stupid bullying in the eighteenth century, we are like to lose India in the twentieth". The warning will probably go unheeded. How else can history repeat itself?

LOAVES AND FISHES.

The evidence given before the Simon Conference by the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, in regard to the recruitment for the Provincial Civil Service and the rules laid down for communal representation in the Services, is an unpleasant reminder to Indians how baneful has been the effect upon national solidarity of the bureaucratic device for apportioning the loaves and fishes of office. Nothing has tended more to widen the gulf between community and community than this device and in the United Provinces in particular the mischief has been very great. In an administrative unit where there are 14 per cent. Muslims to 85 per cent. of Hindus, the other minorities being only 1 per cent., the rule fixed by Government for the recruitment for certain classes of subordinate posts is 3 Muslims to 5 non-Muslims, and the non-Muslims include the Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian communities. Naturally, the Hindu majority resents the fixing of such a ratio and its existence provides officialdom in the United Provinces abundant opportunity of manipulating patronage for its own advantage. Only when Indians, to whatever community they belong, begin to realise that the only test for admission to public services is the test of efficiency, can they hope to make the administrative machinery progressive and efficient. But the bureaucracy is sure to do its level best to prevent [illegible]

AMERICA'S CORDIAL RECEPTION TO MRS. NAIDU.

LIVING REPLY TO MISS MAYO

(BY RAGINI DEVI).

Mrs. Sarojini, preceded by her fame as a poet and publicist, received the American Press at a luncheon given in her honour by the Naidu Reception Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Ramlal Balaram Bajpai.

The interest of the press quite naturally centered itself in the Indian problems of child-marriage, illiteracy, and political reform, etc., about which there has been so much misleading information in the United States. Mrs. Naidu's able and direct replies to questions reflected credit upon India and herself.

It is quite evident that her visit to the United States will accomplish much toward undoing the mischief of Katharine Mayo and other propagandists. The voice of Mrs. Naidu is the first to be heard in denunciation of the slanderous injustice of propagandists. Hers is the first voice to demand for India a fair hearing. Being "on the ground" is a great advantage. Mrs. Naidu in the flesh, with flashing eyes and proud disdain is herself the living answer to the many calumnies levelled against India. She has a way of dramatizing, satirizing and humorously ridiculing that wins the confidence and enthusiasm of her hearers. America likes her.

UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR.

The following account of her first interview is appreciative:—

"Mme. Sarojini Naidu, Indian feminist and the first woman ever elected President of the National Congress of India and, as such successor to Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived in Berengaria Friday night, attended a luncheon in her honour yesterday at Town Hall and explained to groups of Indian leaders and press representatives the latest developments of India's struggle for self-rule.

Robed in the costume of her native country, Mme. Naidu discussed the political outlook of India under English control only briefly preferring apparently to confine her comments to cultural subjects. Besides holding one of the most important posts in Indian politics, Mme. Naidu is a poet, playwright, teacher and social worker.

Haridas T. Muzumdar, Secretary of the Naidu Reception Committee, explained that Mme. Naidu was "an unofficial ambassador to this country to interpret Indian culture." It is her first visit to the United States and it is felt, Mr. Muzumdar said, that her lectures in the country will promote better understanding not only between the United States and India but between the East and West. Following the luncheon, Mme. Naidu left for Chicago where she will speak to-night on the interpretation of Indian womanhood.

PURE DOMINATION.

When asked about English influence in India, Mme. Naidu called it "pure domination." The form that India's struggle for freedom will take, she said, will develop later; "meanwhile the principle is there."

"Britain is trying to do something for education in India", she continued. "but she has spent so much for an

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CONGRESS AND THE LEAGUE

THEIR DUTY TO THE NEHRU COMMITTEE

(BY K. F. BODAS.)

The Congress of this year which will be held in Calcutta during the last week of this month, will be meeting indeed under the shadow of a very great calamity in the premature and most unfortunate death of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of the Punjab and India's great and gifted patriot and leader. The times through which the country is passing are so very critical in the history of her struggle for Swarajya that she is in very bad need of the inspiration and leadership of a leader of Lalaji's standing, experience, calibre and far-sightedness. We have, however, to submit to the inevitable and the will of the Almighty and the duty of us all consists in carrying out the struggle for Swarajya, for which the departed leader and patriot lived, fought and died, with redoubled energy and determination.

A PROMISING SIGN.

From another point of view this year's Congress will be meeting under good auspices. Last year when the appointment of the Simon Commission was announced and the people of this country decided unanimously to boycott this all-White Commission, it was suggested from all responsible quarters that a purely negative boycott in the form of not appearing or leading any evidence before the Simon Commission would not be sufficient, but that it must be a positive and constructive boycott by drafting the Swarajya Constitution which we all demand. And it is a very happy and promising sign that the Nehru Committee of the All-Parties' Conference representing almost all shades of current political thoughts and parties in the country has unanimously drafted the Constitution of the Swarajya Government on the model of the self-governing Colonies of the British Commonwealth and that the All-Parties' Conference held at Lucknow to consider the draft has unanimously given its seal of approval to this draft Constitution after slight modifications. And I think it will not be a venture if it be predicted that the All-India Convention that will sit in Calcutta on the 22nd of this month, will finally approve of the Swarajya Constitution draft of the Nehru Committee.

BLESS THE REPORT.

In these circumstances the duty of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League is very clear. Both the premier political bodies in this country must unreservedly bless the draft of the Swarajya Constitution of the Nehru Committee with their approval. I am aware that in the ranks of the Congressmen there is a large and influential section which desires to press for the rejection of the Nehru Report basing their opposition to the Nehru Report on the contention that the goal of the National Congress as decided upon by the Madras Congress is Complete Independence and that Dominion Status is inconsistent with the Independence resolution of the Madras Congress. [illegible] sense in this contention. Everybody in this country must have a strong desire for Complete Independence for his Motherland. But at this stage this contention is mostly plausible, academic and theoretical. From the practical point of view, the difference between Independence and Dominion self-government is not very material and significant either. Self-governing Colonies of the British Commonwealth are practically enjoying independence though they own their allegiance to the British Parliament and King. And even assuming for the sake of argument that the difference is basic and material, no useful purpose will be served by dividing the nation on the academic controversy of Dominion Status v. Independence. As Lala Lajpat Rai, the country's idol, rightly wrote in his "People" a few days before his unfortunate and sudden departure from this world, it is a mistake if it is believed by some people that Independence, complete or incomplete, will be won by creating further divisions in the country by the controversy of Dominion Status v. Independence. The hope of the country lies in unity and therefore the warning given by Lala Lajpat Rai was none to soon. Moreover the demand for Dominion self-government is to be immediate and this demand for immediate grant of Dominion Status is supported even by the Liberals under the leadership of Dr. Sapru who said a few days ago that there is no halfway house between the Dominion Status and the present hybrid system of administration. The Liberals are thus pledged to the fight for immediate grant of Dominion Status with the Nationalists. Taking all these things into consideration, the Congress, I feel sure, will bless the Nehru Report with its unreserved approval under the wise leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru and the advanced section of the Congressmen will reserve its energy for devising and forging the sanction for achieving freedom from foreign domination, which is, by far the most pressing need of the times.

GROUNDLESS FEAR.

Then there is also a certain section of the Muslims who seem to be satisfied with the Nehru Report. The fear and dissatisfaction of this Muslim section is indeed groundless and imaginary as the Nehru Report has been not just and liberal towards the demands of the Muslims. It is for this reason that responsible Muslim leaders like Dr. Ansari, the Maharajah of Mahamudabad, etc., have blessed the Nehru Report and have warned their co-religionists against any suicidal move against this Nehru Report. It is a fortunate circumstance that the Muslim League will be sitting in Calcutta where the Congress also meets. This fact will facilitate mutual discussions and exchange of thoughts between the Leaguers and Congressmen and let us all hope and trust that the Muslim League, rising equal to the occasion to the national struggle for [illegible]

Notes of the Day.

Very Inconvenient.

The foreign policy of the Baldwin Government is sure to be subjected to searching and hostile criticism at the hands of Labour and Liberal groups in Parliament and the great inconvenience of the whole position to the Tory Party managers is that even in Tory-fold there are grumbles of acute discontent at the manner in which Sir Austen Chamberlain has been tackling the question of the Rhineland evacuation and reparations. Colonel Wedgwood demanded on Monday in the House of Commons a straightforward reply from Government to a plain question. There are a number of Tory back-benchers who are as keen as the gallant Colonel in securing a straightforward answer to this question. Does the Baldwin Cabinet consider that the evacuation and the reparations are "linked up" as an interdependent problem? M. Poincare does and says so. Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues who play second fiddle to him in foreign policy would like to say so, but dare not. That is why Mr. Locker Lampson was put up to say that he hoped "that nobody would press him in this matter at present as conversations were proceeding."

A Terrible Indictment.

The third session of the Gujarat Women's Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad a few days ago is one more sign of the awakening among the women of Gujarat. Impatient of the slow progress of women in the country, Lady Tanumati Girjaprasad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, called upon the leaders to follow the dynamic example of the Mikado of Japan and King Amanullah of Afghanistan. The hint was perhaps meant more for the corresponding authorities in India. Lady Vidyagavri Nilkant, President of the Conference, earnestly pleaded for the immediate suppression of the practice of child marriages as being prejudicial both to the health and education of women. A resolution to this effect was no doubt duly passed at the Conference. We would suggest that men and women, boys and girls, who hold strong convictions against child marriages may, in addition to passing resolutions at Conferences, sign solemn pledges that they would in no way be parties to the marriage of girls under, say, sixteen years of age. Dr. C. A. Bentley, Director of Public Health, Bengal, points out that the death-rate among women is 39.4 per thousand as compared with 24.3 among men. He rightly concludes that the disparity constitutes "a terrible indictment of the purdah system." We may add that the indictment is as much against child marriages as against the purdah.

Mr. Vaidya's Defence.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had no other alternative than to take some disciplinary action against Mr. R. K. Vaidya who, though a member of the Congress Party in the Corporation, voted against the Party leaders' resolution regarding Mahatma Gandhi's portrait. Mr. Vaidya's defence is not convincing. If he had an amendment to the resolution, he should have formally given notice of it in writing to the President in time. He has made the surprising statement that the Board of Management of the V. J. T. Institute disapproved of the action of its Chairman and the Principal of the Institute in objecting to the portrait and even put up a notice asking the students to apply for permission to weave the portrait in a proper form. If the Board had done any such thing, there need never have been any agitation in the matter.

Students' Discipline.

As regards the question of students' discipline, it appears from the letter, published elsewhere, from a student of the Institute that the students proceeded quite constitutionally in applying first to the Principal through the Head of the Textile Department. We do not know, however, whether they appealed to the Board against the decision of the Chairman and the Principal before holding a protest meeting and referring the matter to bodies other than the Board. In any case the only proper course for the Board is to deal with the question of the portrait on its own merits and to consider the points of discipline

PT. JAWAHARLAL SPEAKS OUT

Liberty is Not the Daughter But Mother of Order

SWARAJ OUR IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

"So Long as Imperialism is Not Rooted Out Mankind Will be Oppressed"

POONA CITY, Dec. 12.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the second session of the Bombay Presidency Youths' Conference commenced here today on the Tilak Memorial Mandir Grounds in a specially erected Shamiana before a gathering of three thousand including a few ladies. Among those present were Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Nariman, Talyarkhan, ex-Judge, Bombay High Court, S. M. Paranjpe, Bhopatkar, Gokhale and Thengdi.

After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. B. M. Gupte proposing Pandit Jawaharlal to the Chair said that combining as he did the qualities of a valiant fighter, peaceful organiser and constructive worker it was no wonder he had become the idol of young India. Whether he liked the role of leadership or not young India had chosen him as their leader and he would lead them from victory to victory. After the proposal was seconded Pandit Jawaharlal was declared elected president amid cheers and garlanded. He was given a tremendous ovation when he began to deliver his presidential speech.—A. P.

A ROUSING RECEPTION

POONA, Dec. 11.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President elect of the Bombay Presidency Youths Conference which commences here to-morrow arrived here this evening and was given a rousing reception at Bhamburda station by a large crowd, mainly students, amid cries of national slogans. The Pandit was taken in procession composed of students which was headed by an elephant carrying a red flag in its trunk. In it were placarded the words "No progress without revolution," "Violence rules the world." The procession passed through the principal thoroughfares and reached Shivaji Mandir after two hours. En route Pandit Jawaharlal laid wreaths at the Shivaji Memorial and Lokamanya statues.

At Shivaji Mandir a crowded meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil when speeches were made welcoming the Pandit to Poona. Pandit Jawaharlal in reply said he was gratified at the warmth of the reception and reminded his audience that in addition to keeping the flag flying, they must discharge their duty adequately. Pandit Jawaharlal will be the guest of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, during his stay in Poona.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

POONA, Dec. 12.

In the course of his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Youths Conference Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—"I am a little tired and weary of Conferences and a little doubtful of the extent of their utility. But even though my enthusiasm for Conferences may have waned my attraction to a Conference of Youth remains for it is so unlike the gatherings of older folk. Many of you also, it may be, when you grow older, may unhappily fall into the ancient ruts and forget the spirit of adventure and dare-devilry which was yours when you were young. But to-day you are young and full of enthusiasm and I, with the years creeping on me, have come to you to be a sharer in your abounding hope and courage and to take back with me to my daily work some measure of your faith and enthusiasm. I have come because the call of youth is an imperative one and few can say no to it, and when this call came from you, young men and women of Bombay, who have been the leaders in the recent awakening of youth in this country, I appreciated the honour all the more and gratefully accepted it.

THE APOSTLES OF CHANGE.

You have met here, I take it, because you are not content with things as they are and seek to change them. If this is the urge that has brought you here then you have met well and out of your meeting and deliberations something of permanent good might emerge. It is not those who are [illegible] the world. It is not the sleek and sping people having more than their share of this world's goods who are the apostles of change. The world changes and progresses because of those who are disaffected and dissatisfied and who are not prepared to tolerate the evils and injustices of things as they are or have been.

BASIS OF SOCIETY.

The basis of Society is some measure of security and stability. Without security and stability there could be no society or social life, but how many to-day in our present day society have this security and stability? You know that the millions have it not; they have hardly food enough, to keep body and soul together and it is a mockery to speak to them of security. So long as the masses do not share in this security you can have no stable society. And so you see in the history of the world revolution after revolution, not because any group or person is a lover of bloodshed and anarchy and disorder but because of this desire for greater security for a larger number of persons. We shall have real security and stability in this world only when it has come to signify the well-being of the vast majority of the people, if not all, and not of small groups only. That time may not be near but society is continually, sometimes, it may be even a little blindly, struggling towards it. And the greater the struggle, the greater the urge to that end, the healthier and more vital the society. If this urge is wholly absent society becomes static and lifeless and gradually withers away.

MISERABLE LOT OF PEOPLE.

What do we find in this world of ours to-day? Utter misery is the lot of vast numbers of people and while a few live in luxury, the many lack even bread and clothing and have no opportunity for development. Wars and conflicts ravage the world and the energy that should go to build up a better order of socitty is spent largely in mutual competition and destruction. If that is the condition of the world at large what of our own country? Foreign rule has reduced her to almost poverty and misery and a rigid adherence to outworn customs and ideas has sapped the life out of her.

But whether there is any ultimate purpose or not, the immediate purpose of every human being should be to reduce this misery and to help in building up a better society, and a better society must necessarily aim at the elimination of all domination of one nation over another or of man over man. It must replace competition by co-operation.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

You have probably often condemned British Imperialism because you suffer under it. But have you thought that it is but a manifestation, certainly the most objectionable and aggressive manifestation, of a world phenomenon? And that this world imperialism is the direct outcome of a system of society which prevails in the greater part of the world to-day and is called capitalism? Your immediate problem and mine is to gain political freedom for our country, but this is only part of the problem facing us. So long as Imperialism is not rooted out mankind will be exploited and oppressed by a few.

Before we approach our ideal we have to combat two sets of opponents —political and social. We have to overcome our alien rulers as well as the social reactionaries of India.

SOCIAL REACTIONARIES AT WORK.

It is clear to-day even if there was some doubt of it in the past, that the social reactionary is the ally of those who wish to keep India in subjection If any proof was needed of this self-evident fact, the events of the past few months have provided it. You have seen and you have helped in the magnificent boycott of the Simon Commission. You have also seen how some people and some groups have co-operated with this Commission and joined in welcoming it in defiance of the nation [illegible] Who are these people and [illegible]

SEQUEL TO LUCKNOW POLICE RAID

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT

CRIMINAL CASE AGAINST CIVIL AND POLICE OFFICERS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

It is understood that Babu Basudeo Lal, Advocate and his son Babu Pragnarain will bring a criminal case on charges of trespass and Assault against certain civil and police officers of Lucknow in connection with the raid by the police on their house, where some demonstrators gathered on the 5th December when Sir John Simon and his colleagues were being entertained at an "at home" by the Oudh Talugdars Association in the adjacent park.—A. P.

THAT UNAUTHORISED DEPUTATION

LUCKNOW WOMEN HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH SIMON FARCE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11.

The following statement has been issued to the press over the signature of Mrs Wasim, Mrs. Phulbati Shukla, Mrs. Shriniti Mittra, Mrs. Ramabai Sane, Mrs. D. Bakshi and Mrs. P. N. Shavakshah:—

There appears to be some misunder standing as to whom the deputation of three ladies which appeared before the Simon Commission on Dec. 5 to plead for women franchise, represented. There should be no doubt in regard to the fact that along with the menfolk of Lucknow women, generally speaking, believe in the total boycott of the Commission.

We want to make it clear that the three ladies who formed the deputation were never elected either by the Lucknow Women's Association or by any general meeting of the women of Lucknow. It so happens, however, that of the deputationists Mrs. Ahmad Shah is an office bearer and The Rani Saheb of Mandi and Mrs. Chitambar are members of the Lucknow Women's Association. But none of them has at any stage or at any time made any mention that they proposed to take a deputation on behalf of Lucknow women to wait on the Commission. The Lucknow women generally and the Association in particular, had nothing to do with the Simon Commission."—A. P.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS

FOUR LAKHS FOR PROPAGANDA

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

It is understood that the Government have set apart four lakhs of rupees in pursuance of the policy to carry on propaganda against drink. Of this amount one lakh will be given to local bodies willing to undertake anti-drink propaganda and three lakhs to other agencies such as temperance associations, lecturers, etc. It is expected that the propaganda will commence in April next. It is understood that Government officials are not debarred from participating in the propaganda against drink.—A. P.

SIMONITES GREETED WITH BLACK FLAGS

THOUSANDS FORM BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATION

PATNA, Dec. 12.

The Simon Commission and the Indian Central Committee arrived in Patna this morning by their respective trains. The members of the Central Committee drove away to the houses of their respective hosts. There were some thousands of boycott demonstrators outside the platform. The blackflag procession was headed by Babu Rajendraprasad, Congress leader and Krishen Singh, leader of the Swaraj Party in the Local Council.—A. P.

PLOT AGAINST HOOVER

DETAILS NOT DISCLOSED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Buenos Aires.—Police announce the discovery of a plot against Mr. Hoover details of which have not hitherto been disclosed.—Reuter.

POLICE DISCOVER BOMBS, PISTOLS AND AMMUNITION

BUENOS AIRES Dec. 12.

The Police who have been rounding up persons believed to be hostile to the United States raided a house in which they found a number of bombs, pistols and a quantity of ammunition as also a map of the railway system. Two men have been arrested. The Police are of opinion that the plotters intended to place the bombs on the railway line before the arrival of Hoover on Thursday on his goodwill tour in South America.—Reuter.

Patna Dec. 12.—The Bihar Womens Constituent Conference, held here under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, passed a resolution urging the promotion of the education of [illegible]

SOUTH AFRICA GRATEFUL TO INDIA

A TRIBUTE TO MR. SASTRI

"GREAT STATESMAN AND TRUE CHRISTIAN"

MYSORE, Dec. 11.

"In Mr. Srinivasa Sastri we have a real gentleman, a great statesman, and a true Christian who has brought to our country an improved relationship between the Indian, the European and the South African, and a new idea of the posibilities in the realm of racial relationship. The people of the country from which I come are really grateful to India for the gift she has given us through your representative". Thus observed Mr. Max Vergan of Shaw University (South Africa) a member of the Worlds Student Christian Federation speaking on the forces making for international goodwill.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS.

Referring to the peculiar problems of South Africa the speaker emphasised the need to reckon with the make up of a population which consisted of a large number of domiciled Europeans, a mass of Africans and two hundred thousand Indian settlers, the representatives of three races vastly different in background, environment and outlook. It was, he felt, a hopeful sign of the times that an optimstic and ethical outlook on life was being woven into our thinking. There were great possibilities of improved relationship among the various races inhabiting South Africa.

THREE CORNERED SITUATION.

The speaker laid stress on the need for educational, social and spiritual progress among South Africans, improvement in the standard of life of Indians and the formation of interracial groups throughout the country which would, he thought, bring about closer understanding of and sympathy with each other's aspirations. He concluded with the hope that "the present three cornered situation that we find in Africa would soon harmonise itself into something great, of which Europe, India and Africa may well be proud."—A. P.

POTENTIALITIES OF YOUTH

MAGNIFICENT CHANGES IN CHINA

MYSORE, Dec. 12.

T. L. Shen (Scochen University, China) a delegate to the Worlds Student Christian Federation speaking on the forces making for international goodwill referred to points of common interest between India and China like historical and cultural heritage and natural resources which could be used both to the country's advantage and of the world at large.

Dealing with the potentialities of Youth he spoke about the magnificent changes now taking place in all spheres of life in China. "We have developed a new international outlook among the youth of China. As among the Indians, tolerance, love of peace and justice, has been one of the fundamental characteristics of the Chinese people whose ideas of Universalism he felt, were very ancient indeed. The whole population of China was now working with one great object, namely, of securing freedom and equality and making the world safe for humanity, and to usher in a new world order towards which, and the sum total of world civilisation, the Chinese believe they can make the largest contribution."—A. P.

ANNUAL MEETING OF M. C.C. IN MAY

INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED

LONDON, Dec. 11

At the annual meeting of the M.C.C. at Lords, Finlay announced that it was proposed to hold a meeting of the Imperial Cricket Council next May when the future tours would be discussed. It was hoped that India, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and West Indies would be represented.—Reuter's Special.

WAR CLOUDS IN SOUTH AMERICA

FRONTIER ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN ARAGUAYAN AND BOLIVIAN TROOP

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Montevideo.—News received at Mexican Legation states that eighty soldiers on both sides have been killed in a recent frontier engagement between Paraguayan and Bolivian troops. Intense enthusiasm for war is reported from Lapaz, but Asuncion is quiet.—Reuter.

LINER GROUNDS ON ROCKS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The White Star liner "Celtic" from New York grounded, this morning, on the rocks at the entrance to Queenstown Harbour. Efforts to tow off have been hitherto unanvailing. It is understood that the liner, which is lying high and dry is holed, and there is twelve feet water [illegible]

HOPEFUL AIR IN PALACE

King's Remarkable Rally Before Seeing Prince

WONDERFUL FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

LONDON, Dec. 12.

There was a slightly more hopeful air among Palace Officials after this morning's bulletin which is regarded as favourable. Anxiety continues, but has been lessened. Fever is not quite so active and has resulted in lower temperature which is a good sign. The remarkable rally last night just before the King saw the Prince of Wales has been maintained and it indicates the wonderful strength with which His Majesty has been fighting the disease. The Prince of Wales rested during the morning and went to the Palace with the Duke of York at noon.—Reuter.

PURULENT FLUID REMOVED BY PUNCTURE

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A bulletin issued at 3-20 this afternoon signed by five doctors says that the slight improvement noted in the morning has been maintained. Some purulent fluid round the base of the right lung was removed by puncture this morning. Further drainage will be necessary.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED

LONDON, Dec. 12.

A bulletin issued at 10/30 this morning says: The King had some hours of sleep. The slight improvement noted late last night is maintained. The temperature is somewhat lower and the general condition a little better.—Reuter.

PRINCE REACHES LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Prince of Wales arrived in London at 10-18 p.m. and was met by the Duke of York.

Mr. Baldwin greeted the Prince of Wales on arrival at Folkestone at 8-44 p.m., and both entrained for London at 8-48 p.m.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales saw the King for a short time. His Majesty had a slight change for better.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Official announcement of the Prince of Wales' visit to the sickroom states that the King though he was not aware of the Prince's expected arrival immediately recognised and greeted him.

Lord Dawson left the Palace shortly after 11-30. Sir Stanley Hewett is again staying for the night at the Palace.—Reuter.

NOT A REASSURING BULLETIN

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Bulletin issued at 8-30 p.m. says the King had a quiet day. There is no increase in exhaustion. The pulse remains steady.

To-night's bulletin, while more satisfactory than it might be anticipated, is not considered as reassuring in the Palace circles. Deep anxiety continues, though it is realised that His Majesty is struggling magnificently.—Reuter.

PRINCE SEES QUEEN

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The big crowd waited outside Buckingham Place after the bulletin was posted at 9 included many under-graduates in London for the rugger match in which connection there was a notable absence of "ragging" at West End to-night. The crowd marshalled, in orderly files, on each side of the gates at the time the Prince of Wales arrived, and maintained sympathetic silence, men raising their hats and women fluttering their handkerchiefs. On arrival at the Palace, the Prince was immediately shewn the Queen's apartments where she was awaiting him.—Reuter's Special.

SLIGHT CHANGE FOR BETTER

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Prince of Wales saw the King for a short time and left the Palace with the Duke and Duchess of York at 11-30.

It is most authoritatively stated that his Majesty's condition has a slight change for better since the last bulletin (Tuesday night's bulletin).—Reuter.

MEASURES TO ENSURE PRIVACY OF PRINCE

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A Paris message describes the measures observed to ensure the privacy of the Prince of Wales in his Dash across France. The engine was changed at Laon and the Prince paced the platform smoking a cigarette. Special precautions had been taken to keep the platform clear of the public. At Amiens various officials had assembled, but the blinds of the Prince's carriage were drawn and His Highness did not show himself.—Reuter.

BANSDA PRAYS FOR SPEEDY RECOVERY

[illegible] (From Our Correspondent.)

BANSDA, Dec. 12.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of [illegible]

anxiety the serious news of His Imperial Majesty's grave illness. The subjects were, therefore, advised to offer intercession prayers for His Majesty's speedy recovery. This evening Hindus and Mahomedans congregated in large numbers and offered prayers. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb too joined personally in the intercession prayers.

KHOJA'S EVENING PRAYERS

The Secretary of the Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, Bombay, writes:—

"On account of continued and serious illness of His Majesty the King, the Khoja Snia Isna-Ashari Jamat held this evening prayers in the Khoja Shia Isna-Ashari Masjid at Palagali for the speedy recovery and long life of His Majesty the King when a large gathering of the members of the Jamat were present."

QUEEN TO UNVEIL WAR MEMORIAL

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is officially learned this morning that Queen will keep an engagement to unveil the mercantile marine war memorial at Tower Hill this afternoon.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE LEAVES BERMUDA

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Reuter is officially informed that Prince George left Bermuda this morning for New York where he will embark for home on board S. S. "Berengaria" on 14th December.—Reuter.

PRINCE GEORGE SAILING HOME

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Prince George is specially sailing home from Bermuda.—Reuter.

BURMA COUNCIL

CONCERN AT KING'S ILLNESS

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

The first session of the third reformed Legislative Council commenced sitting to-day at the Council Chamber, Dr. N. D. Parakh acting as temporary chairman. After the swearing in of members, the election of the new President took place and U. Pu took the chair. U. Ni, Bar-at-Law, and leader of the Nationalist Parliamentary Organisation was elected Deputy President, defeating U. Tun Pe representing the University Constituency.

On U. Ba Tin's motion the House resolved to send a message expressing deep concern at the King's illness and praying for his speedy recovery. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Queen's devotion to duty was shown by her decision to unveil the War Memorial at Tower Hill erected by the Governments of the Empire to the men of the Mercantile Marine and the fishermen who perished in the War whose only grave is the sea. 12,086 names are engraved on the Memorial which, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, is a vaulted corridor, sixty-four by seventeen feet. It was the first War Memorial which the Queen unveiled and it was the first time her voice was heard by wireless. Her Majesty and the Princess Mary left the palace at 2-30 in the afternoon and drove unescorted in drizzling rain to the City. Thousands assembled in the vicinity of the Memorial, raised their hats and hands. This spontaneous gesture of sympathy was more impressive than cheering.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Archbishop of Canterbury offered the following special prayer at the unveiling of the Mercantile Marine Memorial:—

Almighty Father, giver of life and health, look mercifully, we beseech thee on thy servant George our King that by thy blessing on him and on those who minister to him he may be restored to fulness of strength and to service of thy people committed to his charge.

Sir Hugh Rigby visited the Palace this evening.

This afternoon's bulletin was a complete surprise even to many in the palace. The secret of minor the operation to remove fluid had been well kept. Five doctors were with the King for an hour before the bulletin was issued. Whitby, Bacteriologist, called shortly before others. The officials of the palace are reluctant to comment on the bulletin, but mention that maintenance of the improvement is undoubtedly a good sign.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Unofficial medical experts express the opinion that the summoning of Dr. Rigby was connected with the cutting of small portions of two adjacent ribs for the purpose [illegible] drainage.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12

[illegible] was operated upon successful-

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUD

OVER 7 LAKHS CHILDREN FED

HONORARIUM AND SILVER MEDALS FOR WORKERS

A meeting of the subscribers of the Mayor's Relief Fund for children started during the last mill strike in Bombay, was held on Tuesday, in the Corporation Hall, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, presiding. The report showed that the total sum collected for the fund omounted to. Rs. 48,995. The actual distribution of the relief out of the fund began on July 23, 1928 and milk to infants and food to children between 2 and 12 years of age was distributed freely without distinction of caste or creed and without in any way discriminating between children of mill workers and those of others. The authorities of the Y.M.C.A. and the Bhatia Samaj Seva promptly offered their services for the distribution of the relief but their services were not required. The total number of children fed came to 7,09,411. The fund operated for 11 weeks and 3 days.

The meeting resolved to pay certain honorarium to persons who were not municipal employees and silver medals to municipal employees for work done in the distribution of relief. A balance of approximately Rs. 3,500 still left out of the fund and it was resolved to hand it over to the Beggars' Relief Committee to be applied to the relief of beggars' children.

PEACE PARLEYS IN AFGHANISTAN

GREAT JIRGA BEING HELD

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Afghan Consul-General states that under the lead of the Afghan Government, a great Jirga is being held between Afghan representatives and Shinwaris, and negotiations for peace are going on. Military forces are adequately concentrated in large numbers in Jalalabad, Nimla and Dakka, where they are awaiting orders. If the peace parleys end successfully, "Well and good; otherwise drastic measures will naturally be adopted."—A.P.

OINT COMMITTEE ON IND IAN AFFAIRS

APPROVAL OF BOTH HOUSES OF COMMONS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The House of Commons agreed with the House of Lords to the motion to appoint a Sessional Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs composed of both Houses to examine and report on any bill or matter referred to them specifically by either House and consider, with a view to reporting, if necessary, on it, any matter relating to Indian affairs to which attention on the Committee had been drawn by the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR KLOTZ

ALLEGED UTTERING OF CHEQUES

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Paris.—The President of the senate announced a request received from the public Prosecutor for authorisation to proceed against Senatord Klotz who was M. Clemenceau's Minister of Finance on charges of uttering cheques insufficient to cover in connection with the payment for a motor car and forging the name of a business man as acceptor of the bill of exchange. M. Klotz had recently retired to a religious retreat.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

SIR LALUBHAI OPENS KARACHI BRANCH

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

In the presence of a large gathering this afternoon, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas opened the Karachi branch of the Bombay Life Assurance Company. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, the President of the Karachi Municipality, presided on the occasion. A garden party was afterwards given to Sir Lalubhai and was attended by several distinguished guests. In the evening, Sir Lalubhai addressed a gathering of students of the Coronation Commerical College on "Indian Shipping and Trade."—A.P.

AGLIARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

EXPOSES A SCENE IN SIMON TAMASHA

ALIGARH, Dec. 12.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative regarding the report that one member of a deputation that waited upon the Simon Commission appeared as a representative of the Muslim University the Vice-Chancellor said that the news was incorrect and that he had never authorised any person to represent the University on this or any other political body. As a matter of policy the University kept aloof from politics.—A. P.

WAR ON INDIANS IN AFRICA

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT AT WORK!

MALAN-SMUTS CONTROVERSY LETS CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Breyten, Friday.—Dr. Malan at the close of his speech discussed the Indian question. General Smuts had recently said at Vereeniging that the agreement with India had so strengthened the position of the Indian in South Africa that he was no longer to be uprooted. He also said that the Indians had gone to India at the Union's expense and would come back at our expense. They had, said General Smuts, merely gone for a joy ride.

"I am very much surprised that General Smuts touches upon this question at all," said Dr. Malan. "If he has any criticism to offer he should have offered it as leader of the Opposition in Parliament. This agreement was discussed two or three times in Parliament and on no occasion did he open his mouth.

"But what did his lieutenants do? A few objected and I told them that it was their duty to propose that Parliament does not approve of the agreement. I dared them to. They did not dare. Mr. Duncan, who was formerly the Minister responsible, approved of the agreement and admitted that it was one of the best things that could be done in the interests of the country. His view was shared by Mr. Jagger and others. How can General Smuts therefore assume this present attitude?

CAN END IT TO-DAY.

"But we are not bound by the agreement for one day," went on the Minister. "If we choose to end it to-day we can do so." The laws relating to the purchase of land by Indians in the Transvaal still existed precisely as formerly. The laws regarding franchise and entry into the Free State had not been changed.

Coming to the "joy-ride" argument, Dr. Malan said there were at least 1,000 Indians who had spent their near in India and may now come back if they pleased. "And now I shall tell you how many have indeed came back—not a single one." (Hear, hear.) International law they should remember, prohibited the Union from deporting people born in the country and dumping them overseas and there were 102,000 Indians in the Union who were born in the Union and could not be forcibly ejected.

In 1914 General Smuts had made an agreement with Gandhi. He also succeeded in repatriating a few Indians, but the numbers decreased, and in 1924 hardly a single one was leaving. On the contrary, 600 Indians a year were coming into the Union. That was his policy. He had introduced a new measure in that year, and to-day Mr. Duncan, who had been responsible for it, repudiated it. The Pact had taken up the matter, and under its agreement 4,000 to 6,000 Indians were annually leaving the country, and he hoped the day would come when 10,000 would leave. Everywhere the Government was also putting a stop to the illicit entry of Indians, and he hoped the day would soon come when those measures would prove 100 per cent. effective. (Hear, hear.)

At question time Dr. Malan was made the victim of some heated talk by somebody at the back of the hall, who made frequent use of a blue book, but nothing of a disorderly nature occurred. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks—" "Star" JOHANNESBURG.

DFEERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR TANGANYIKA

EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION'S REPORT

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association which had recently visited Tanganyika has presented its report covering all the aspects of life in the Colony. Dealing with the possible federation of East African Colonies the report states that the key question of the federation is he control and disposal of revenue. It contends that as Tanganyika is a mandated territory all the revenue raised in it must be used for the benefit to the territory. The report declares that opponents of the federation urge that Tanganyika at present is not justified in embarking upon an elaborate and costly federal institutions.—Reuter.

INSULT TO M. SHAUKAT ALI

MOTILALJI CONDEMNS BOMBAY INCIDENT

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

Mr. Abdul Latif of Bijnor, a member of the All-India Khilafat Committee in a statement to the press says:—

In the course of an interview with Pandit Motilal Nehru last evening, I drew his attention to the incident that occurred at a Bombay meeting in memory of Lala Lajpat Rai when Maulana Shaukat Ali entered the Hall. Panditji told me that being very busy with other work, he had no knowledge of the incident till two days back when a friend wrote to him about it. He regretted the incident very much and condemned the disgraceful behaviour of the man who insulted the Maulana. He was sure every public man would condemn it. He expressed his belief that it was the isolated act of a wicked person which was not likely to be repeated.—A. P.

POSITION OF INDIAN INSURANCE BUSINESS

Danger from Foreign Companies

NEED OF CONCERTED ACTION

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The Commercial Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The disclosures made by the London Correspondent of the Free Press in regard to the triple offensive against Indian Banking, Shipping and Insurance have not in any way come as surprise to the leaders of the Indian business community. The press and the public are in possession of all the main facts regarding the menace to Indian Banking and Shipping. But there is not equal acquaintance with the menace which threatens Indian Insurance Companies engaged in fire business. The bald report that was issued to the press on Friday that a subcommittee has been appointed representative of directors of Indian Insurance Houses to take concerted action to safeguard their interests lends an air of mystery but does not enlighten.

The meeting of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association when the first round in the contest for supremacy in fire insurance business will be staged takes place to-morrow and in the circumstances, it will not be out of place to state briefly the nature and extent of the new menace.

FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

The annual fire insurance premiums of Indian business houses is estimated approximately at Rs. ten crores. Till seven years ago, there was only one Indian Insurance Company engaged in fire business namely the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company Ltd., founded by that doyen of Indian business the Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji. The Indian Mercantile was founded twenty-five years ago but was the solitary Indian company in the field. In the post-war boom time several other Indian Insurance Companies in fire business were floated. To-day the number of Indian Insurance Companies doing fire business is seven and they are all established in Bombay Presidency territory.

The Indian Companies are:—

The New India Assurance Company Ltd.; The Jupiter General Insurance Company, Ltd.; The Vulcan Insurance Company, Ltd.; The British India General Insurance Company, Ltd.; The Universal Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.; The Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd.; The Crescent Insurance Company, Ltd.

INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

These Companies till recently did business without any concerted action between them. About two years ago, the Indian Insurance Companies referred to above, decided to take concerted action for carrying on propaganda in favour of Indian business houses insuring with Indian Insurance Companies as such instead of carrying on propaganda for individual companies. As a result of concerted action thus taken, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and other commercial associations passed resolutions and circularised their members urging on them the desirability of giving all their insurance business to Indian Insurance Companies which were fully qualified to bear the responsibility of handling large volume of Insurance business which it was in the power of Indian business community to confer.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR ILLICIT REBATES.

In the earlier stages, the foreign Insurance Companies looked on with indifference on the activities of the Indian Insurance Delegation. But, the last eighteen months had shown that a large volume of business has gradually diverted to the Indian Insurance Houses. The Fire Insurance Companies doing business in Bombay both non-Indian and Indian are members of the Bombay Fire Insurance Association. The rules of the Association definitely enjoin on its members the obligation to enforce the schedule rates of the Association and restrict the brokerage that can be given to Agents. Violations of these rules render the offending member liable to disciplinary action. So far, in the last two years, possibly, one Indian Company has been meted out disciplinary action for breach of rules and about seven or eight non-Indian companies have been meted out similary disciplinary action for allowing illicit rebates.

Proposal has now been brought forward before the Bombay Fire Insurance Association by the non-Indian companies that the fire tariff shall be suspended or in the alternative there shall be no restriction on the brokerage that may be given. It is stated that these proposals have received the approval of the Head Offices of the Insurance Companies. It is not necessary to go into the merits and demerits of the case at this juncture. It will be sufficient for this occasion if the effects of the proposals before the Bombay Fire Insurance Association are stated.

POSITION IN BRIEF.

Briefly stated, the position will be as under: The Bombay business of the foreign companies is about half a per cent. or less of their total business. Thus if the total fire premiums of a foreign company is Rs. one crore a year, the revenue from Bombay is possibly only half a lakh a year. But, in the case of the Indian company, Bombay possibly supplies about 80 per cent. fire premiums. Thus, if the annual fire premiums of all the Indian Insurance Companies may be computed at fifty lakhs, they derive forty lakhs or more from Bombay territory. And the effect of the proposals before the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, if carried out, will be that the foreign companies which number over one hundred in number and which derive only about a half per cent. of their whole business from Bombay territory will be free to carry on a relentless rate war and thus capture from the Indian Insurance Houses their entire business and crush them out of existence. The non-Indian Insurance Houses can afford to reduce their fire premiums for Bombay territory to zero or next to zero purely to crush the Indian Insurance Companies. It does not matter what the motives are? However high-minded the motives may be that underlie the proposals before the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, it is not denied by the sponsors of the proposal that the effect will be as described And such a contingency is calmly contemplated under the plea of "the survival of the fittest." A prominent exponent of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest said that the non-Indian houses feel that the campaign against Indian Insurance Houses will succeed because the Government of India will not allow the Assembly to undertake any drastic legislation against foreign Insurance Companies and when there is conflict between sentiment and hard cash, the Indian business houses will choose the profit and let patriotism go to the wind and help to crush the Indian Insurance Houses by giving their business in the cheapest market.

In a nutshell, above is a fair statement of the menace which threatens the Indian Insurance Houses. It is for the Indian business community and the Assembly to give the answer to the challenge.—Free Press.

THE SHOPKEEPERS' CONSPIRACY

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

Regarding the "offensive" reported to be aimed at the existing indigenous Coastal Traffic, the Daily Express says:—

If it is true as it appears to be, there is an obligation on the Government of India to bring into operation all the Legislative provisions which they have to hand to defeat such purpose and if necessary to supplement the existing law on the subject by the addition to it of provisions rendering such combination illegal on the ground of offending against public Policy.

Relating to the attempt reported to be made for influencing the Statutory Commission, the Daily Express takes it to be the most disquisting part.

The paper adds further, "but it would mean alienation from the Commission the support even of those Indian capitalist interests which are now disposed to co-operate with it."

SINISTER PROJECTS.

"Free Press cable from London about the campaign projected by the British trade interests in London against the possibilities of advance being made by India in the fields of shipping, insurance and financial matters will not surprise Indians." "The New India" comments on the prospect of the repression of indigenous enterprises. The paper adds:—

"There has been for sometime an outcry in the Anglo-Indian press against the spirit of "Racial discrimination" shown by Indian leaders. The object of it is increasingly clear. It is to obtain from the lathi commission provision in the constitution safeguarding monopolist privileges which Europeans enjoy to-day. It is needless to observe that in the Secretary of State they will find a willing tool for the prosecution of sinister projects now foreshadowed."—Free Press.

STRANGLING INDIAN COMMERCE.

DELHI, Dec. 12.

"Concentrated opposition from foreign quarters to so essentially just and protective a measure as Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill is a further concrete expression of the same desire to ward off all possibilities of Indian competition for many decades to come," writes the "Hindusthan Times," under the Head Line "Strangling Indian Commerce."

The paper adds, "the recent acivities among the British Shipping and Insurance Circles go to show that a concerted attempt is being made to nip in the bud the challenge latent in the growth of Indian enterprises.

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company is the only Indian concern in the shipping Trade at present which constitutes a menace to the British Shipping monopoly. The cut-thoat reduction of freight charges specially on the Coastal Traffic from the Burmese Ports to Indian Ports which is monopolised almost entirely by the rice trade can be construed only as an effort to drive the only Indian shipping Company to the brink of bankruptcy.—Free Press.

MULLAH HOLDS THE KEY

TEN DAYS' TRUCE CALLED

TERMS OF PEACE NOT KNOWN

NEW DELHI, Dec 12.

There is no further news from the Afghan frontier except that a ten days' truce is on but nothing is known of the nature of the peace terms. The Afghan army is prepared for a fight but the nature of the Shinwari country makes a decisive blow to the rebel strength difficult. The Mullah of Chaknaur holds the key to the situation.—A. P.

REBELS SECURE TRUCE

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT BY LEADING MULLAH

PESHAWAR, Dec. 11.

The news that a truce has been arrived at between the Afghan Government and the rebels is confirmed an important pronouncement has been made by one of the leading tribal Mullahs to the effect that the King is not to be considered a Kaffir, but that he (the King) is for the time mistaken. The Mullah of Chaknaur has left Dakka with his following and has gone to his home. Telegraphic communication between Kabul and Peshawar has been restored.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF TALUK BOARDS

MADRAS M. L. C'S CONSIDER AMENDMENT BILL

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

A conference of about thirty members of the Legislative Council summoned by the Chief Minister met this morning to discuss Government's proposed bill to amend the Local Boards Act.

The Chief Minister is understood to have pointed out that the two important provisions in the Bill, namely, the abolition of Taluk Boards and nominations had evoked controversy and it was well that a representative conference should discuss the various provisions with a view to improve the Bill.

He opined it was time that the nominations should go and in the interests of democratic progress, the system of joint electorates be accepted. The conference resolved that amendments to the Bill should be so carried out as to make village Panchayats the units of local self-government and incorporate the Panchayat Act into the Local Boards Act.

The Conference is expected to last two more days.—A. P.

BOLIVIAN DELEGATION WITHDRAWN FROM PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Washington.—The Bolivian delegation has withdrawn from the special committee of the Pan-American Congress which is seeking to conciliate Paraguay and Bolivia on the ground that Paraguay has not yet made suitable separation for the alleged invasion of the Bolivian territory. The Bolivian legation announces that Government has "taken precautionary measures which are indispensable in view of the existing situation but has not mobilised reserves".—Reuter.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday the 12th December 1928 tenders to the amounts of £1,525,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 65½ per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 19th December 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

NEW DELHI, Dec 11.

Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, leaves for Calcuta on the 15th. He visits Tatanagar on the 20th December, returns to Calcutta on the 22nd, stays there till the 2nd January, and returns to Delhi on the 4th.—A.P.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CAR DRAWN BY 34 HORSES

CONGRESS "GUIDE" TO BE ISSUED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The arrangements which are being made by the Congress Reception Committee in connection with the arrival of the President-elect here on 21st December show that he will be taken in a car drawn by thirtyfour horses with seventeen riders, along the main thoroughfares of Calcutta accompanied by a large number of volunteers including many ladies. The Exhibition Grounds are crowded with exhibitors from all parts of India who are arriving daily. The Exhibition Committee will publish three "guide" books with regard to the City of Calcutta and the different sections of the Exhibition while the Congress Committee will publish a Congress Guide.

In a statement made this morning Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee states that as the impending visit of the Simon Commission to Calcutta is not a formal one, it has been decided not to hold any demonstration now. When in January the Commission will make its formal visit, boycott demonstrations will be organised.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ELECT

ARRANGEMENT FOR RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

A big procession has been arranged to receive Pandit Motilal Nehru, President-elect of the next session of the Congress, who arrives here on December 21. Mr. Gandhi is expected the same day. About 2,000 volunteers together with a Congress Choir of about 100 ladies will follow the procession.—A.P.

AMERICA'S CORDIAL RECEPTION TO MRS. NAIDU

(Continued from page 6.)

army to guard India 'against its friends' that little is left for education. Purely altruistic friendship does not yet exist between any nations. Pure domination is more demoralizing to the ruling than the subject race.

Mme. Naidu said that the Simon Commission, which includes no Indian members, which the British Government has sent to study the Indian situation with a view to writing a new constitution for India, never will achieve anything because it cannot work "against the will of the people."

GANDHI—THE SOUL OF INDIA.

Gandhi, she said, is a man who represents the spiritual thought of India and one who is "looked up to" throughout the country. "There is only one feeling about Gandhi—he represents the soul of India and symbolizes all that is best in Indian culture. Our mysticism is a dynamic thing. It doesn't communicate with death but with life. Where you develop your muscles, we develop our mind, spirit and will."

Mme. Naidu, when asked about the significance of the marriage of the Maharajah of Indore to an American girl and told of the prominence the accounts of the ceremony received in the press, said that the reason for the interest shown in the marriage was "because you like stunts." Accounts of child-marriage in India, she said, have been exaggerated in America; and some of the stories about India, she added, were written by persons who had seen only "a few gutters and a few drains."

PEACE OF VICTORY.

"Peace in a strong nation," she concluded, "is courage, and in a weak nation cowardice. You mustn't get the idea that India's peace is that of submission. It is a peace of victory. The end is to be freedom for India and then friendly relations with England and other countries."

Mrs. Naidu has opened wide the gates of truth. But there must others to tread the path she had made. Others must carry the torch which shall dispel the gloom of untruth for the light must never go out.

Being "on the ground" is important. Hundreds of articles written from India would never have the effect that Mrs. Naidu's very presence can create in a few moments. No amount of printed denials could be half as effective as the disdainful refutations of Mrs Naidu here in America.

Let there be an endless procession of India's distinguished sons and daughters to these shores. Every day the world grows smaller and the struggles and hopes of India must have their repercussions throughout the world. India's isolation has come to an end.

RAGINI DEVI.
209 Sullivan Place
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New York.

NEHRU COMMITTEE ANSWERS PRINCES

"We Do Not Desire Any Encroachment Upon Rights of States"

ADULT FRANCHISE JUSTIFIED

"It is Inalienable Right of Every Citizen to Vote"

The following; the continuation of the Supplementary Report, of the Nehru Committee, deals with the criticisms on adult franchise and the relations between the Indian States and British India:—

ADULT FRANCHISE.

Our proposal to have adult franchise has also been subjected to some criticism though we are glad to note that it has met with a large measure of support. This proposal was part of the communal recommendations and cannot be separated from them. We are fully aware of the difficulties of adult franchise, but both theory and practice strongly support it. Professor Laski has pointed out that "neither sex, nor property, neither race nor creed, ought to prevent a citizen from aiding in the choice of his rulers. This choice may often be wrong, but then democracy lives by the method of trial and error. If the citizen has rarely the knowledge necessary to give a reasoned choice, it is the duty of the State to organise on his behalf easy access to such knowledge. For, whenever the body of voters is limited, the welfare realised usually excludes that of the persons excluded. No test has been devised which enables us to limit the franchise in such a fashion as to equate civic virtue with the possession of the franchise. Its limitation to property owners, was disastrous to those who did not own property. Its limitation to a creed or caste meant always special privilege to that creed or caste. Even Mill's test of education beyond simple literacy is unrelated to the virtues we require." Another recent writer on the new democratic institutions of Europe, observes. "The new constitutions have with one accord adopted equal universal suffrage. It is the inalienable right of every citizen to vote, and people insist on expressing their sovereignty directly, and not through the medium of the more intelligent or wealthy classes in society."

ADVANTAGES OF WIDE FRANCHISE.

Theory thus is entirely in its favour. In this connection the recommendations of the Ceylon Commission are of some interest. They have advocated a wide franchise because this would expedite the passing of progressive social and industrial legislation, and would lessen corruption and the manipulation of the electorate. A wide franchise they felt would also automatically raise the position of the depressed classes. Dealing with this question, they say: "We have here to consider whether or not it was desirable that they should be given some form of special representation. It seems to us, however, apart from the general considerations we have advanced, that the enfranchisement of these people and the provision of equal and adequate educational facilities are the true remedies for their condition."

It has been stated that adult franchise involves two dangers. The first is that the electorates are very largely uneducated and cannot be expected to exercise the franchise intelligently or to control their representatives. The second is the vastness of the country and the inadequacy of the means of transport which will make it difficult to evolve a satisfactory machinery for the functioning of the system. As regards the first we think that the repeated exercise of the right to vote is in itself a powerful educative factor. Literacy or some education has not been the test of the franchise in other countries when adult franchise was adopted and we see no reason why it should be so in India. We maintain that the average Indian voter understands his business and that he can form an opinion on matters that affect him directly. He will be no more liable to wire-pulling than the average voter in other countries. A Parliament elected on a narrow franchise is more of a menace to stability than a Parliament elected on a wide franchise. A comparatively small class dominating over Parliament necessarily looks after itself and largely ignores the interests of others and thus gives rise to disaffection and discontent which may become a great menace to stability of Government and society.

The second objection to adult franchise is the difficulty of devising machinery for the working of the system. We appreciate the difficulties but we certainly do not think that it is impossible to devise the machinery or to work it. It will no doubt involve heavier public expenditure but the principle involved is well worth paying for.

SUSPICION ABOUT BRAHMIN SUPREMACY.

A few of our critics have presumed to say that our proposals are meant to ensure the supremacy of the Brahmans in the government of the country. If there was the slightest chance of this or any small class becoming supreme or dominant adult franchise would do away with it. But to those who know anything of the texture of Indian politics it is apparent that political leadership during the last fifty years has not been the monopoly of Brahmans. Such Brahmans as have come to the fore in the political life of the country—men like Mr. Tilak, Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Shastri—have acquired their position and influence by the possession of the very same qualities of leadership which have enabled non-Brahmans like Mr. Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jinnah to lead and influence public opinion in India. We might also refer to the great leaders of the past such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Budr-ud-din Tyab, Bhupendra Nath Basu, Kalicharan Banerji (a Christian) and R. C. Dutt.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES.

We have discussed at length in the main Report the problem of the Indian States and their relation to the future commonwealth Government. Our position however seems to have been misunderstood in certain quarters and we shall try to remove this misconception and meet some of the criticisms made.

In the Report we quoted extensively from Lord Reading's letter dated 27th march, 1926. We did so to give the latest official and authoritative exposition of the theory of relationship between the British Government and the Indian States. We did not discuss the merits of the claim put forward in that letter. Indeed we pointed out that the letter had been criticised and had caused much dissatisfaction and searching of heart. We should not therefore be understood to endorse this letter or the principles it contains.

INDIAN PRINCES' CONTENTION.

We have been led to believe from all that has appeared in the press in India and England and from Sir Leslie Scott's letter which appeared in the Law Quarterly Review that the Indian princes were anxious to urge and establish the theory that their relations were directly with the Crown and that the Government of India were acting as the agents of the Crown. Further, that Government of India would always continue to be of one particular pattern and any change in its character and composition would necessarily affect the continuance of those relations. We question the soundness of this theory and we have pointed out and emphasised the dangerous implications that follow from it.

Since our Report was published it has been announced that the Princes are not going to raise this question before the Butler Committee. We are glad of this decision although the Princes have not so far authoritatively repudiated Sir Leslie Scott's views on the matter.

In our Report we expressed our sympathy with the desire of the Indian Princes to have their grievances remedied. How far and how best these grievances can be remedied, we stated, were matters for investigation and joint consultation. The Maharaja of Patiala has dealt with the present position of the Princes in an article in the November number of the "Contemporary Review." Referring to a scheme put forward by the Princes before Mr. Montagu, he says: "We wanted three things: a Chamber of Princes, which would enable the States to speak with a common voice, and thus take their share along with British India in framing policies and taking decisions which affected the whole of India in common; an advisory board.....to be associated with the Political Department,.....and lastly a system of arbitration.....between the States and the Government of India."

DEMAND FOR ARBITRATION.

So far as the demand for arbitration is concerned we have ourselves made a recommendation to that effect in our Report. In regard to the Chamber of Princes, politicians in British India are surely not responsible for its defects and failings. Nor has the Indian Legislature been in any way responsible in framing policies for the Indian States. That responsibility has rested entirely on the Government of India or the Secretary of State. The Maharaja of Patiala complains that British India dictates the policy for the whole of India and the States are given no share in framing it. This is true but by British India here is only meant the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and not the Indian Legislature.

We have not suggested nor do we desire to withhold from the States what belongs to them or should belong to them legitimately. Clause 85 of our draft has been subjected to some criticism on the ground that it seeks to perpetuate the very evils against which the States are now protesting. We should like to make it clear that we do not desire any encroachment upon the rights of the States. We stand for just and equitable treatment and indeed in the main Report we stated that "the Government of India of the future will discharge their obligations in their integrity and with every desire to promote harmonious relations and no desire to override cherished privileges or sentiments."

It has also been urged that clause 85 arrogates to the Commonwealth a position of superiority over the States. We would point out however that if the Government of the Commonwealth must discharge obligations towards the States, it is only fair that it must also exercise those rights which under the constitution will belong to it. There is no question of superiority or inferiority.

A QUESTION OF POLICY

It has also been urged by the Maharaja of Bikaner that the words "arising out of treaties, engagements, sanads, or similar other documents" in the second part of clause 85 may exclude certain fiscal and other justiciable matters. We would point out that it is a question of policy whether fiscal matters should be referred to a judicial tribunal determined by some other machinery which may be established with comon consent. Other justiciable matters may be brought before the Supreme Court if it is found that they can be dealt with in this way. We have no objection to this. If they cannot be so dealt with we would be willing to co-operate in exploring other avenues of settlement.

POSSIBILITY OF A FEDERATION.

Lastly, we would recall that we have referred in our original Report to the possibility of a Federation between British India and the States. We stated then that "if the Indian States would be willing to join such a Federation after realising the full implications of the federal idea, we shall heartily welcome their decision and do all that lies in our power to secure to them the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges." We stand by that opinion. We note that the Maharaja of Patiala says, in the article referred to above, that the Indian Princes "are perfectly prepared to entertain the idea of a Federation such as has been proposed in the memoradum presented to the Simon Commission by the European Association of India." If the idea of a Federation is being entertained seriously we would suggest that the Indian Princes might give some consideration to the proposals put forward by Indian politicians also. An Indian Federation, if it is to be a reality, must not only define and regulate the relations between the Commonwealth and the States on a just and equitable footing, but must also lay the foundations of a strong central authority and at the same time should give the fullest measure of freedom to each constituent unit to work out its own evolution.

DEBATE IN LORDS

The telegraphic summary of the debate in the House of Lords initiated on Lord Olivier's motion on the 5th December was received when these pages were in proof. We can only take a very brief notice of it. There should be no doubt now that the position we have taken in the main Report and in the preceding pages is thoroughly justified. Three main points emerge clearly from the debate. The first and the most important is that "the rights and duties of the Paramount Power set forth in the famous letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad" have received the approval of the British Cabinet. The result is that the Princes have not at all advanced their case by their recent activities in India and in England and remain exactly where they were when the "famous letter" was published. We offer them our sincere sympathy. The next point is that it is not the intention of the British Government "to compel or in any way force upon the States a different constitution than the one they at present enjoy." There is of course no question of any compulsion and we never suggested any, but it is for the Princes to consider whether they are content with the "constitution they at present enjoy" which is none other than that laid down in the "famous letter." It is a mischievous suggestion which we entirely repudiate that there is any scheme in contemplation by which the Princes are to be "placed in a position of subservience to the Legislatures of the Central or Provincial Governments." The idea of a democratic legislature holding in subservience any class of persons who agree to participate in its proceedings is wholly inconceivable to us. The third point arises from the significant remark of Lord Reading. The author of the "famous letter" has said that the Princes were never slow to fall in with any view that might be put forward by the Government of India which was founded upon a desire to protect India or strengthen India in any way." The plain English of this in our opinion is that the Princes are to be used to strengthen the present autocratic government of India. We trust the Princes will seriously consider their position in the light of this debate and choose between the continuance of their rights and duties as set forth in the "famous letter" and the honourable membership of the Commonwealth of India. We hope they will choose wisely.

PT. JAWHARLAL SPEAKS OUT

(Continued from page 7.)

you will find that they are the social reactionaries, the communalists, those who want favours and privileges for themselves at the expense of the larger community.

A STRANGE SIGHT WITH A CLEAR MORAL.

An even more striking instance of the alliance of political and social reaction is the attitude of this present Government of India towards measures of social reform. Efforts made by the representatives of the people to get rid of harmful social customs are checkmated by Government and our society cannot progress sufficiently fast or adapt itself to changing circumstances largely because of official opposition. The British Government of India have become the self-constituted guardians of Hindu and Muslim customs and traditions. Recently in the debates in the Assembly on the Public Safety Bill it was a touching sight to see the spokesmen of Government waxing eloquent on the beauties of Hindu and Islamic ideals of society and pointing out in woeful accents the terrible upheavals that would follow the spread of Socialistic and Communistic ideas. It would almost appear that the British occupants of the official benches in the Assembly were on the verge of being won over by the enthusiasts for Shuddhi or Tabligh—it was not quite clear which they favoured most. It is a strange sight with a moral that none can miss, to see the Christian rulers of India pretending to become the bulwarks of Hinduism and Islam.

TWO SETS OF IDEAS

In India to-day and indeed in the world there is a great deal of argument and debate on matters political and social. From all this argument two sets of opposing ideas emerge. One is the reformist idea which believes in a gradual betterment with the consent of those in power or in position of privilege to-day. It believes in a slow evolutionary process. In the political field it believes in the achievement of Dominion Status by agreement or consent of the British; in the economic field it relies on a gradual conquest of power from the capitalist and the landholder with their consent also, though this may be grudging and partial; in the purely social domain reforms are to come by the slow displacement of the parties and privileges. The other idea is the revolutionary one which seeks rapid change and does not believe in the holders of power ever giving it up unless they are forced to do so. Consent comes in here also; but it is the unwilling and forced consent of the vanquished.

These rival ideas are fighting for mastery to-day. There is little doubt as to which will emerge victorious in the end. To a large extent both the evolutionary and the revolutionary method works side by side. Every revolution is preceded by a process of evolution and preparation. But the difference in ideology is of vital importance and, therefore, it becomes essential for you to make your choice and throw all your strength and might on the side you favour.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY.

If any of you believe that you can force power out of those who possess it to-day by sweet reason and argument then all I can say is that you have not read history with much profit nor have you paid much heed to recent events in India. The problem before us is the problem of the conquest of power. In our councils and assemblies where fine speeches however strongly worded they may be do not affect the seat of power, we see an outward show of argument and reason, although even there the attitude of official spokesman is often insulting and overbearing. But go outside to the fields and the market place and you will find that always whenever there is a clash between the popular will and the will of the Government however peaceful the people may be, the Government meets them, not by argument and reason, but by the bayonet and the policeman's baton by shooting and sometimes by martial law. The fundamental fact of the situation is the bayonet and the baton. How can you argue or be sweetly reasonable with cold steel or dead wood? You must meet them, if you wish to overcome them by other methods, by the development of sanctions greater and more powerful than the bayonet and baton that force you.

LIBERTY FIRST, ORDER AFTER.

The Government, it is said, must preserve law and order. What matters it if this results in the greatest disorder and in death and injury to the people? Every Indian knows the crimes that have been and are being committed in the name of Law and Order and yet there are some of us still who are obsessed by this notion. Law and Order are the last refuge of the reactionary, of the tyrant, and of him who has power and refuses to part with it. There can be no law or order till freedom comes, for as the French Philosopher Proudhon said, "Liberty is not the daughter but the mother of order."

THE VOICE OF MASSES.

The voice that claims freedom must be the voice of revolt, the dull and threatening roar from a hundred thousand and a million throats, not the sweetly modulated tones of an accomplished debator. When that voice is raised, England, as she has always done in the past, will bow to the inevitable. But if that voice is not raised do not imagine that you can coax or trick the English people out of power.

The voice of the masses will only be raised if you put before them an ideal and a programme which affects them and improves their economic condition. And when raised, it will only be followed by action if the end in view is worth the struggle and sacrifice!

WHAT FREEDOM OF MASSES MEANS.

Freedom for the masses must inevitably mean the end of British as well as the other exploitation. It must mean the independence of India and the reconstruction of Indian society on the basis of social and economic equality. The freedom of India is dear to all of us here. But there may be men here who have the ordinary conveniences of life and are not hard put to it to find their daily bread. Our desire for freedom is a thing more of the mind than of the body, although even our bodies often suffer for the lack of freedom. But to the vast masses of our fellow countrymen present conditions spell hunger and deepest poverty, and empty stomach and a bare back. For them freedom is a vital bodily necessity, and it is primarily to give them food and clothing and the ordinary amenities of life that we should strive for freedom. The most amazing and terrible thing about India is her poverty. It is not a dispensation from Providence or an inevitable condition of society. India has enough or can have enough for all her children if an alien Government and some of her own sons did not corner the good things.

NO DEATH FOR YOUTH.

You have been the leaders of the Youth movement in India and you have built up a strong and living organism. But remember that organisations and institutions are passive instrument of man. They become living and vital only when they are pushed onward by the strength of the great ideas. Have great ideals before you and do not lower them by ignoble compromise. Look deep down to where the millions toil in the field and factory and look across the frontiers of India to where others like you are facing problems similar to yours. Be nationals the sons and daughters of your ancient Motherland working for her liberation; and be international members of the Republic of Youths which knows no boundaries or frontiers or nationalities and works for the liberation of the world from all thraldom and injustice. "To do great things", said a Frenchman many years ago, "a man must live as if he had never to die." None of us can evade death but Youth does not think of it.

Old men work for the span of years that still remains for them; the young work for Eternity.—A. P.

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AVENGE LALAJI'S DEATH

GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTHS

POONA CITY, Dec. 12.

Mr. Mehrally, General Secretary, Presidency Youth League then presented the first annual report of the Presidency Youth League. Mr. Ketkar, Vice-president of the Poona League read a number of messages including those from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Basir Ahmed, Dr. and Mrs. Arundale and Dr. Hardikar.

Barrister Vally, Bombay, moved the following resolution regarding Lala Lajpatrai's death:—

"This Conference expresses its horror at the brutal and wanton attack on Lalaji by police hooliganism at Lahore which hastened his death and calls upon the youths of the nation to prepare themselves to avenge that loss to India. The Lalaji died a happy death—the death of a martyr and it was a fitting end to his life."

THEIR GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

The mover of the resolution said he was not one of those to join them in mourning and futile protestations. Mr. Nariman said that if they had any spark of national honour, a grave responsibility lay upon them and he called upon the youths to take a solemn vow in the sacred name of Lalaji that his death would be avenged in the manner Lalaji told in his last message, namely gaining freedom. The resolution was passed all standing.

The Conference then went into Subjects Committee.—A. P.

GANDHIJI REACHES CALCUTTA ON 23RD.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

Intimation has been received here that Mahatma Gandhi will leave Wardha on December 22th and arrive at Calcutta on the 23rd.—A. P.

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DEVELOPMENT OF FLYING

SIR FREDERICK SYKES' KEEN INTEREST

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S ADDRESS TO NEW GOVERNOR

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce was the first public body to present an address of welcome to the new Governor after the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The members of the Chamber of Commerce met at Government House Durbar Hall, on Tuesday morning, and presented an address to Sir Frederick Sykes which was read by Mr. H. B. Cocke, the President:—

In the address hope was expressed that His Excellency who was reputed to be taking keen interest, in aviation would do his utmost in the development of flying in Bombay, and also in the development of roads.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes in the course of his reply said:—

"The value of rapid and easy communication, by means of all forms of transport, to the prosperity of the country, and especially of the rural areas, can hardly be over-estimated, and I understand that the Government of India have at present under consideration proposals regarding the development and improvement of the roads in India which are likely to lead to important and far-reaching results. There is consequently good reason to lead that considerable progress will be made in this respect in the not far distant future, and I am glad to be assured of the support of your Chamber when it becomes possible for us to formulate a policy with the help of our Road Board, which has already done much useful preliminary work.

Interested as you are in all phases of commercial enterprise, you are naturally ready to welcome the new form of transport by air, which will supplement the older methods of carriage of passengers and goods by land and by water. I have, as you know been closely associated with the development of aviation for many years, and there are, of course, from a commercial point ofc view, many factors such as range, economic load, costs, etc., etc., to be taken into consideration in this connection. I am glad, also, to learn that a Flying Club has been started in Bombay, and I am sure its progress will be watched with the greatest sympathy and interest.

JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

PROTEST AGAINST SIMON BAN ON FREE PRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Bengal Journalists representing some 50 papers—Dailies, Weeklies, and Monthlies—at a conference held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Indian Journalists Association at Albert Hall, Shrimati Saraladevi presiding, considered, the situation created by the withdrawal of the Free Press from the Simon Conference and the feasibility of holding an All India Journalists Conference in Calcutta in the last weeks of December, or early next year.

Letters inviting opinion were addressed to the Journalists all over India.

There was a distinguished and representative gathering.

Messages of support and sympathy were read from Swarna Kumari Devi, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, of the Hindu Mr. Gopalal Ghose, Editor of the "Amritbazar Patrika" and others who could not attend. Mr. F. W. Johnston of the League against Imperialism was present as a visitor.

The Conference then adopted the following resolution:

"This Conference expresses its deep sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpatrai and places on record its grateful appreciation of the services rendered by him to the country and to Journalism, by the able and fearless manner in which he conducted and edited his papers and his propaganda of the cause of freedom of India, through the journals in India, England, and America, and Indian Journalism has suffered an irreparable loss in his death."

INFRINGEMENT OF PRESS PRIVILAGES.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal moved:—"Whereas the conduct of Chairman of the Simon Commission towrds the Free Press of India and whereas the action of the Simon Commission is a clear indication of its desire to serve only the censored reports of its proceedings to the public which is calculated to mislead public ovinion this Conference hereby requests all newspapers and Journalists to refuse to publish reports of public proceeding of the Simon Commission provided, however that the Press may publish (a) Evidence and documents placed before the Commission that is being withheld from it (b) the Comments on the public proceedings of the Commission with or without extracts in so far as those comments or extracts throw any light or are otherwise of interest to the public."

"This Conference is of opinion that the conditions imposed by Sir John Simn in regard to the publication of matters placed before the Commission constituted an ingringement of the privileges of the Press and that the Managing Editor of the Free Press of India acted in vindication of the privilages of the Press in accepting exclusion, rather than submitting to the conditions imposed, this conference places on record its high appreciation of the action of the Managing Editor of the Free Press."

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal said the action against the Free Press by Sir John Simon is an attack on the rights, liberties and privileges of the Press and the journalists should record their emphatic protect by boycotting the proceedings of the Commission.

Mr. Nalkanti Bose of the "Patrika seconded resolution.

Mr. Saratchandra Bose, Managing Director, "Forward," said that the Free Press incident was no less important than the Kashmir disclosures by the "Patrika," the publication of the Mulwany documents by "Forward" and the Burma ban on "Forward." a

A RIGID AND WHOLESALE BOYCOTT.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee said that so far as the findings of the Commission were concerned he thought these had already been formed and the proceedings were a mere show, and they would loose nothing by stopping the publication of the proceedings. He therefore preferred a rigid and wholesale boycott.

Pandit Beharashidas Chaturvedi, Editor, the Vishal-Rahrat in supporting the resolution on behalf of the Hindi Press said that he could state without any hesitation and fear of contradiction that almost all the Hindi papers both in Calcutta and in up-country, about 300 were in favour of the boycott of the Commission and its proceedings.

The following resolutions were also adopted by the Conference:—

"This Conference places on record its strong condemnation of the action of the Executive in India, leading to the recent outrages at Lahore, and Lucknow, during the visit of the Simon Commission to these places and it is of opinion that Sir John Simon distinctly failed in his duty both to himself and to the members of his Commission as well as to the people of this country, no less than to the elomentary principles of freedom and justice in not intervening with, and failing to prevent these outrages, or in any case publically disassociating himself and his colleagues from these outrages."

"That a Reception Committee be formed with the following members with power to add to their number to arrange for holding of an All-India Journalists Conference in the Congress (week:—Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee as Chairman, Moulvis Akramkhand and Mulji Barrahahaman, Mr. J. Choudhuri and Sreemati Saraladevi as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Kirshorilal Ghose as Secretary.

RACIAL SEGREGATION CASE

DECISION OF UPREME COURT OF MOMBASA

(The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association).

MOMBASA, Dec. 11.

The case between Khaderbhoy and the Government involving the question of ravial segregation was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court. Government waived the technical points and the case centred round the word "auction." Mr. Phadke, Advocate, arguing for Mr. Khaderbhoy, urged that the restriction to Europeans was impossible as the ordinance did not qualify the word "auction." The Court held that auction related only to the methods of advancing bids and did not affect the right of restricting purchases. An appeal against the decision is contemplated.—A.P.

SIR ARCHIBALD SALVIDGE DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death has occurred of Sir Archibald Salvidge.—Reuter's Special.

Rt. Hon Sir Archibald Tutton James Salvidge Kt., K. B. E. was born in 1863. He was Chairman of the Council National Unionst Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organisations (1913) and President of the Liverpool Constitutional Association. He declined Lord Mayoralty (Liverpool) 1910. He promoted the Mersey Road Tunne Scheme in 1925.

London.—The Council of the Empire Press Union is arranging the Imperial Press Conference in London in June 1930 which will coincide with the coming of the age of Union. A strong committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Major Astor. Press delegates will be invited from all over the Empire.—Reuter.

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MAULANA IRFAN GUARDED BY POLICE

KHILAFAT WORKER DISALLOWED ENTRY IN SINGAPORE

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India has sent the following message to the press:—

Maulana Mahomed Irfan wires from Singapore on 8th December:

"Arrived Singapore. Not allowed to land. Remaining on steamer under police guard."

Maulana Mahomed Irfan left India for Singapore last month to provide job works for Khilafat Press. Previous to his departure Government was informed of the fact. It is thus obvious that Government wants to interfere even in non-political matters and does not like that Indians should have any concern with the world outside India.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING

DR. VIEGAS' RESOLUTIONSTURNED DOWN

At a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board held on Tuesday afternoon, Dr. A. G. Viegas moved the following resolution:—

"That the Board in the exercise of the power of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act and with a view to having that control exercised and economy effected as per their Resolution No. 48 of 13th July 1928 (quoted in extenso in proposition No. I) request the Chief Officer and the Improvements Committee to report why, since the number of officers in the three departments other then the Secretary and Chief Accountant have been reduced from about 'thirty' in 1920-21 to about eleven there was no reduction at all in the Secretary and Chief Accountant's department in which there were three officers up to 18th instant and their number was reduced to two in consequence of the Board's Resolution No 60 passed on 25-9-28, and which was managed by only one officer up to 1918-19.

That the Chief Officer and the Improvements Committee be requested to report as to whether it is a fact that the total expenditure of the Trust in 1920-21 was on Acquisition about Rs. 1,63,93,189 and on works about Rs. 94,18,173 and the sum of which amounts to about Rs. 2,58,11,362 and the cost of management and establishment to Capital Account was about Rs. 10,93,033 and that debited to General Account was about Rs. 1,01,858 and these amounts to about Rs. 11,94,891; and whether the amount budgetted for 1928-29 for Acquisition is about Rs. 10,51,900 and for works about Rs. 7,81,690 and the sum of which amounts to about Rs. 18,33,590 and the cost of management and establishment debited to Capital Account is about Rs. 6,67,900 and that to General Account to about Rs. 4,16,000 and the sum of these amounts to about Rs. 10,91,100 or rather to Rs. 10,83,900.

Dr. D. B. Balsara seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. H. HA. Delves, Chief Officer opposed the resolution and told the House that Dr. Viegas was misleading them.

The proposition was pressed to a division on the result of which it was declared lost.

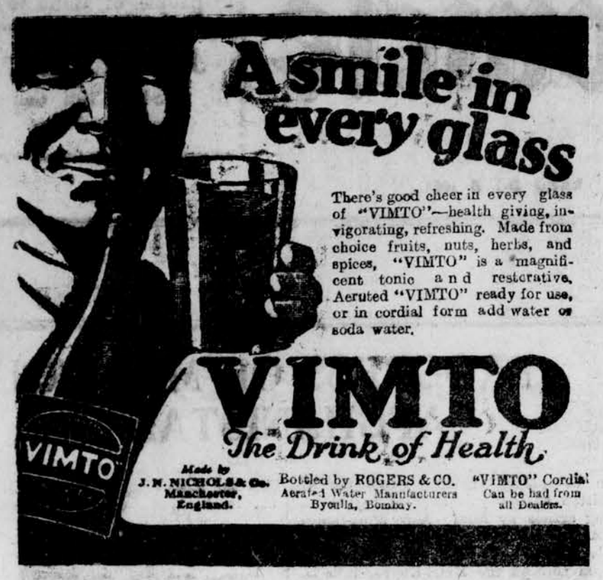
Dr Viegas then moved his third proposition of the day. It ran thus.

"That the Board in the exercise of the power of general control vested in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act and with a view to having that control exercised and economy effected as per their Resolution No. 48 of 18th July 1928 (quoted in extenso in proposition I) are strongly of opinion that the stipulated notice should be given to such officers in the Trust service who require six months' notice for terminating their service with option however to either party to terminate their services on a month's notice."

Dr. N. D. Savarkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. H. A. Rahimtoolah, Chairman of the Improvement Committee, opposed the proposition pointing out to the House that Government would give them more than six months' notice before legislating for the amalgamation of the Board with the Corporation and in in view of that fact there should be no hurry in giving notice to the officers.

The proposition was thrown out by an overwhelming majority. The Board then adjourned to Friday next.



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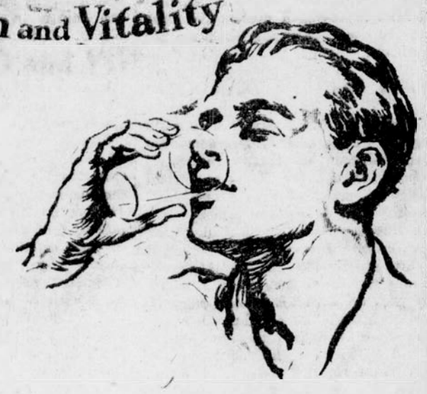

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BAN ON MAHATMAJI'S PORTRAIT

THE CORPORATION DEBATE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed by my Propaganda Committee to state as follows in connection with Mr. J. B. Petit's opposition to Mr. K. F. Nariman's motion regarding the V. J. T. Institute in the Corporation on Monday last. I hope you will be kind enough to print it in to-morrow's issue in your valuable paper.

My Committee are shocked to see the attitude taken up by Mr. J. B. Petit in considering the atcion of students as "highly subversive of discipline." Students first approached the Head of the Textile Department who in his turn requested the Principal on behalf of the students to give permission to weaving of Mahatmaji's portrait.

Students were asked to wait for two or three days. On the 31st of July 1928 the following letter was sent to the Textile students' notiec board through the Head of the Textile Department through whom the students requested the Principal. The letter runs as follows:—

"With reference to the question of one of the students to have permission to weave a jacquard picture of Mr. M. K. Gandhi, I have referred the matter to the Chairman of the Board of Institute and he is of opinion that we have better say "no" to it. He thinks that it would be better to limit the studetns to weaving portraits of officials and people of scientific distinction, such as Viceroys, Governors, Ministers, eminent scientific people and Members of the Board of Institute."

Naturally any reasonable city father, if he closely examines the letter will come to the conclusion that the principal was approached to, in a recognised manner through the head of the Textile Department as is clear from the first part of the letter "With reference .....Mr. M. K. Gandhi....."

My Committee hold that the permission was asked and when it was refused, the students were compelled to resort to protest meeting and the resolution passed at the meeting is as under:—

"This meeting of the students of the Textile Department deeply feels for the decision of the Chairman of the Board of V. J. Technical Institute in disallowing the Mahatmaji's portrait to be woven on a loom and further requests the members of the Board to consider the decision of the Chairman, as the students take Mahatmaji as the 'apostle of peace' and not as a political leader as might have been misunderstood by the authorities." This resolution was sent to some important organisations of this City including those that donate a good amount every year for the working of the Institute not with a view to appeal to them to interfere into the matter, but simply as a piece of information. From the resolution it is quite clear that only the members of the Board were requested to do the needful in the matter and my committee are really sorry to see Mr. Petit considering the action of students as "highly subversive of discipline."

My committee deeply feel for the arguments brought forward by Mr. J. B. Petit in the Corporaion, which need not be repeated here as he being a member of the Board should have known beforehand whether students have approached the Principal or not in a recognized manner before a protest meeting was held. Let it be clear before the public, therefore, that the Principal was approached, who in his turn thinking his position to be awkward and being of a nervous temperament asked the opinion of the Chairman the matter even though possessing power to do anything into the working of the Institute as far as students are concerned.

Mr. J. B. Petit further suggests that the "students should go to the Principal in the proper and respectable manner." Will he be more candid on this point? Will he be kind enough to explain what he means by this statement? My committee want to state that when he does not consider the head of the Textile Department approaching the Principal on behalf of the students for permission to be a just and proper line of action, they desire to know what is that 'respectable manner' in terms of Mr. Petit.

My committee draw the attention of the public not to be led astray by such behaviour of the members of the Board in Corporation but to think over the matter. My committee also desire me to assure the national leaders of Bombay in particular and public in general that they will be anything and everything in their power to remove the insulting ban on Mahatmaji's portrait.

—Yours, etc.,

S. D. MERCHANT,
Honorary Secretary,
Propaganda Committee, (Elected to remove the Ban).

POPULAR FEATURES OF NEW BUICKS

BOMBAY PLANT TO COPE WITH INCREASING DEMAND

The new Buicks recently introduced into this country have rapidly established their popularity, and General Motors dealers throughout India, Burma and Ceylon record vastly increased sales of the new models

With a view to cope with this increasing demand, it is interesting to note that the Bombay Plant will go into production with new model Buicks 25's and 27's in January of next year. The first type of car is a 5-passenger tourer and the other is a 5-passenger sedan, both of which are very popular among the Indian public.

Those who have tested the mettle of the new 1929 Buick attribute its increased speed, greater power, and remarkable smoothness to the re-designed Buick engine. This famous power plant has been a pioneer in developing the valve-in-head system to its present outstanding efficiency. By direct, overhead fuel supply the valve-in-head system eliminates unnecessary waste and increases the power from fuel combustion.

Style and comfort are the two most desirable features in a motor car. Without style a car lacks personality and makes no appeal to the imagination. As to the second requisite, nothing less than the maximum of comfort satisfies the motor-car purchaser of to-day. In providing the 1929 Buick with a distinct style personality Fisher designers believe they have anticipated the prevailing trend in body design.

But in the case of Buick bodies the visual appeal exerted by the exterior has been coupled with a degree of interior comfort and luxury transcending all previous high standards of body manufacture. The amount of leg room and head room in the new Buick bodies is remarkable considering that this roominess has been obtained without the loss of a single desirable feature, and results from the fact that an 'engineering feature,' built into the Buick bodies, permits the body to be two inches wider.

Another feature which assures additional comfort is the adjustable front seat which may be moved forward or backward, even while the car is in motion. The rich textures of upholstery materials were chosen with a view to satisfying the eye as well as for their wearing qualities. Dome-lights, window-lifts, foot and arm rests, and all the interior hardware is of the finest quality.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CHRISTMAS EXCURSION TRAINS

That the idea inaugurated by the G. I. P. Railway of dunning special Christmas excursion trains is proving extremely popular are with the public is evidenced by the fact that the two special trains advertised to run this yead have already been fully booked up. Both trains will depart from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on the 22nd December, the first one leaving at 16-15 hours. Sanchi will be reached on the following morning at 11 a.m. and the day will be spent visiting the famous Buddhist Topes and monuments. In the evening the travellers will be treated to an open air exhibition of films displayed by the Railway cinematograph car. The following day Gwalior will be visited and the tourists will have ample time to see the historic fortress of the Scindia dynasty together with the many temples and palaces of great historic interest. Christmas Day will find the tourists in Delhi where a two days' programme of sight seeing has been mapped out for their bedefit. The next halt will be Agra on 27th December and here three days has been allotted, in order to give the party ample time to see many wonderful sights of this very wonderful city. Free conveyances are being provided by the Railway for visits to such places as Fatehpur Sikri and Sikandra, a fleet of motor buses having been specially engaged for this purpose. Leaving Agra Cantt: early on 30th December, the tourist special will arrive at Bhopal at noon on the last day of the year. The twelve hour halt will enable the party to thoroughly explore this interesting city before departing again for Bombay which will be reached at 6 p.m. on the 1st of January. We understand that this wonderful trip of 1914 miles inclusive of all meals and cost of sightseeing conveyances is being provided by the Railway at the astonishingly low figure of Rs. 90/- per person.

The second train will leave Victoria Terminus at 22 hours on the 22nd instant. This train has been specially arranged for in conjunction with Messrs. Jeena & Co. and the programme will follow on almost identical lines except that places of interest will be visited in reverse order to that of the first train. The G. I. P. is to be heartily congratulated on this excellent scheme of enabling people of moderate means to know at first hand some of of the wonderful cities and historic monumentc of their country.

Lugano.—The League Council has decided to telegraph to the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments recommending moderation and a spirit of conciliation.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY DECEMBER 13 1928

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CURSE OF THE KOH-I-NOOR

A Plot That Thrilled The Queen

When Queen Mary decided that the story of the most lustrous diamond in her crown, the Koh-i-Noor, should be filmed and that she herself would supervise the screen version of the story, Her Majesty braved the centuries-old superstition that told that all men who had dealings with it would be overtaken by disaster.

In the solidly magnificent and eminently safe surroundings of Buckingham Palace it must have seemed indeed a far cry to the old Indian legends that told that one of the largest diamonds in the world left, wherever it went, a trail of blood and death.

Clive Maskelyne, the conjurer, accepted eagerly a chance of playing in the production, which the Queen looked forward to seeing as her own especial film, which would tell to all the story in which she personally was so interested.

And now Clive Maskelyne is dead.

He was in the highest spirits and glowing with health when he sailed for India a short while ago, to begin work on the film. Now . . . now a feeling of dread oppresses all connected with the production.

Sir Edward Denison Ross, who has written the story of the Queen's diamond and who has been in constant touch with King George and the Queen regarding it, scornfully denies that Clive Maskelyne's death was connected in any with the sinister diamond, and, in a special "Tit-Bits" interview, expresses just what he thinks about it.

THE STONE OF TRAGEDY.

"Certainly the diamond has brought terrible misfortune, and even direst tragedy, to those who possessed it," he said, "but that was only because it was the most dramatized jewel in the world, and the one stone which men would sell their souls to possess. It brought out the worst in some natures, because certain people were so fascinated, so dazzled by it that they were willing to sacrifice everything and go to any lengths to obtain it.

"There is no greater romance in history," Sir Edward continued, "than the story of this diamond, weighing a hundred and eighty-six carats, and how it came into the possession of Queen Victoria.

"While I don't pay the slightest attention to the legends that have grown up around the stone, I agree that it has been a jewel of ill-omen, inasmuch as it has caused men to be imprisoned, tortured, and killed for it. Battles have been fought for it. Lifelong friendships have been severed for it. Brothers have become bitter foes through it. It has played a hideous part in history. It has affected the fate of nations.

"Now it is going to make one of the most dramatic and historically important pictures ever filmed, and it will be one of which Queen Mary may well be proud."

Sir Edward then outlined some of the startling history of the Koh-i-Noor, the beginnings of which have been lost in the mists of Time.

Indians shivered when, shortly after the gem had been worn for the first time by Queen Mary, which was at her coronation her young son, Prince John, died. Natives insisted that the diamond was once again exerting actively its baleful influence.

Another singular fact concerning the Koh-i-Noor is that, while it has cost countless lives, its toll has always been taken from men. To women, according to native opinion, it is harmless.

The civilized world first knew it as something more than a legend in 1305, when Ala-ed-Din, the Emperor of Delhi, defeated the Rajah of Molwa, in whose family the Koh-i-Noor had been an heirloom for several hundreds of years. Ala-ed-Din considered the taking of the jewel an event of even greater importance than the actual winning of the battle.

In 1526 the battle of Paniput was fought and the great Mogul dynasty established in Delhi. This brought the diamond into the possession of Shah Jehan, whose daughter presented it in a golden bowel of jewels to Aurung-zeb, at her father's death.

Plots and counter-plots to steal the monster diamond disturbed the politics of the time. Aurung-zeb placed it in the eye of one of the golden peacocks that adorned his throne, but here it was seen and coveted by the Persian conqueror, Nadir Shah, who had the throne taken away under cover of night and broken up. Nadir Shah had overlooked the fact that Aurung-zeb's first thought would be for the Koh-i-Noor, and that, fearing treachery from his visitor, he had had it removed from the peacock's eye, where another jewel was substituted.

A HAREM BEAUTY'S REVENGE.

A harem beauty, incensed because another dancing girl had taken her place in the Emperor's favour, betrayed the secret of its whereabouts to Nadir Shah, revealing to him that Aurung-zeb wore it hidden in his turban, which he never removed, day or night. The Persian conqueror, who did not wish to do violence publicly to Aurung-zeb, was equal, nevertheless, to the occasion. Having seized the major part of the Delhi Treasury, he had little to lose by concluding a treaty of peace with the Mogul Emperor, and, with this new knowledge given him by the Emperor's erstwhile favourite, everything to gain.

He planned a gorgeous State function, the climax of which would be the ceremony of reinstating the Mogul Emperor on the throne of his Tartar ancestors.

While this ceremonial was taking place, Nadir reminded Aurung-zeb that it was a time-honoured custom that, as a sign of friendliness they should exchange turbans. He himself pulled off the sheep-skin turban that was his notional headdress, and in one breath-taking instant had seized the Mogul Emperor's and placed it on his own head.

The matchless gem was safely in the turban, and in his joy the conqueror should aloud, "Koh-i-Noor," which means "Mountain of Light," and thus the jewel gained its name.

Shortly afterwards Nadir Shah was found dead in mysterious circumstances.

His feeble-minded son, Shah Rokh, then took possession of the jewel. His weak intellect was so overpowered by this princeless toy that it became in obsession with him. The legend of its fabulous worth had spread, of course, from one end of India to the other, and men fought each other while planning to present a united front to Shah Rokh and take it from him.

Most powerful of those who desired it was Aga Mohammed. He determined that nothing should prevent him from adding it to his already superb collection of diamonds. cunningly, under pretext of visiting the sacred shrine of Imam Riza, he advanced with a large force. This shrine was visited annually by thousands of Shiva pilgrims, so that no suspicion was aroused. When Aga Mohammed had finished performing his devotions, he threw off his disguise and ordered the young Shah Rokh to give up the gem.

Shah Rokh, who had already fled to Meshed, a better fortified place, solely that the diamond might be safer, refused. It is one of the mysteries of history that Aga Mohammed was able to carry out the fiendish plan that he had devised, but, none the less, he ordered his soldiers to put out with spears the eyes of the Prince of the Moguls, and so unprotected was he that they were able to execute this command.

Still the infatuated Shah Rokh refused to say where the jewel was concealed. He was tortured, but although in his anguish he told the hiding place of many shaved and encircled with a diadem of paste. Into this boiling oil was poured. Even in this extremity the lips of Shah Rokh remained sealed.

a costly gem, he would not give to Aga Mohammed the one uppon which he had set his heart. Under Aga Mohammed's orders, the Prince's head was closely

The shuddering peoples of India believed that the diamond had hypnotized him, and that through its malignant influence he could not speak if he would. Before he died from the injuries inflicted upon him, Shah Rokh made an alliance with Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Durani Afghan Empire and he handed the diamond over to him. Scarcely had he possessed himself of the jewel, when he died a violent death.

His grandson, Shah Zeman, was later to come into possession of the stone. From that moment Prince Shuja, his brother, up till then his most loyal supporter and friend, became his bitter enemy. Shuja, hoping as Aga Mohammed had hoped, that blindness would cause the stone to lose its fascination in the eyes of its possessor, had Shah Zeman's eyes put out and flung him into prison, where he farguished for many years. Shah Zeman, however, who loved the Koh-i-Noor more dearly than life, managed to take it into prison with him, and although he was blind, succeeded in embedding it in the damp plaster wall of his dungeon. There it remained hidden as the years rolled by, but eventually, the plaster crumbled and an official discovered it and took it to Shuja.

THE INDIAN QUEEN'S SECRET.

That brought its history right up to comparatively modern times, and it was the centre of admiration when Elphinstone was sent as a Government Envoy to Peshawur during Shuja's troubled reign.

It was an awe-inspiring piece of poetic justice that Shuja should suffer the fate that he had inflicted on his unfortunate brother. His younger brother, in turn, desired the jewel, as he himself had desired it, and he, too, was blinded and deposed. The celebrated Runjit Singh, from whom he sought help, curiously enough in the company of his elder brother, Shah Zeman, whom he had treated so brutally, was disposed at first to be friendly. But so soon as he heard that the blind brothers possessed the "Mountain of Light" he took them prisoner. Every means, including torture, was used to wring from them their secret. At last the wily Singh approached Shuja's wife. What took place between the Oriental ruler and the wife of his prisoner will never be known, but Singh left the beautiful woman possessed of the knowledge he wished. True to his word to her, Singh released Shuja.

It was in 1813 that Runjit Singh went to Shadera, where the blind Shuja, his former prisoner, received him. The meeting must have been tense with emoion, albeit that, according to the records of that fateful reunion both potentates retained, on the surface, their Eastern impassivity. The two sat facing one another for an interminable hour of silence. At last Singh became impatience and demanded the diamond. Shuja nodded silently to a slave, who brought a packet and laid it on the carpet between the two.

Trembling with emotion lest after all he encounter treachery, Singh tore open the parcel. A thousand gleaming rays of sparkling light told him that at last he had realized the most passionate, indeed, the all-consuming desire of his life.

Runjit Singh took the diamond to Lahore, where it remained until the young Rajah Dhulip Singh was recognized by the British Government and the Punjab annexed. All property was handed over to the Eas India Company in payment of debts due by the Lahore Government, and a stipulation was made that the Koh-i-Noor should be presented to Queen Victoria.

"The Koh-i-Noor was brought to England said Sir Edward Denison-Ross, "by Lord Dalhousie. He put the stone in his pocket and, later, where he was dressing for dinner his servant found it and, thinking that a jewel so large must be a valueless piece of glass, was in the act of throwing it away when his master retrieved it."

A model of the Koh-i-Noor is kept at the Tower of London, but the original is lodged safely in Windsor Castle. Queen Mary has in her possession unique documents relating to the "Mountain of Light," and she is using all those that will add to the interest of this thrilling piece of history, which should make one of the most arresting moving pictures ever shown on the screen.

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BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(From A Correspondent).

The annual general meeting of the British Burmah Petroleum Company, Limited was held in London on the 6th whereat the Chairman in his speech referred to the darkened outlook that he apprehended at the last meeting owing to the threatened loss of revenue by reason of the rate-war but he was glad to report at this meeting that the cloud was lifted and the financial position was far better than was anticipated. During the year more kerosine and wax were sold than in previous year, yet the gross revenue was down by over hundred thousand pounds, but that it was not still less as anticipated was due to three causes, viz.: (1) The Company had existing forward contracts by virtue of which it escaped, in the earlier months, the full shock of the rate-war, and, indeed, actually realised higher rates than in preceding year, and the Company also drew largely on refinery stocks. (2) Oil was obtained from the new area at Singu at cheaper cost price. (3) With the consent of Government, the Company stopped all exploration and prospecting work which the Company is bound to carry out to acquire rights over territories under prospecting, thus reducing the field development expenses. Drastic reductions were made in all expenditure, both field and refinery.

COMPLIMENT TO COMPANY.

The majority report of the Tariff Board has paid a compliment to the Company for having been first to erect a cracking plant in Burma, and have urged this method to increase the quantities of superior kerosine oil and petrol. But this process is only justified if reasonable prices are assured, and it became therefore necessary to close cracking plant owing to fall in prices. In America almost all cracking plants closed down last year. The Chairman referred to the Rangoon Oil Company holding its own producing wells and sites and also plant and equipment and to promote economy an agreement has been concluded between the two Companies resulting in advantages to both.

In the year under report the Directors took advantage of a favourable market to convert the two existing Debenture Issue into a 7 per cent. Stock which step has resulted in considerable saving in annual charges.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The Profit and Loss Account showed a total Revenue of £230,234, out of which was allocated to Depreciation half the amount applied last year as this was held to be sufficient. To the reserve, £15,000 were carried leaving £60,615 as profits to be carried over to the Balance Sheet. Sundry debtors appear at a high figure but this is due to outstanding payment for considerable deliveries which have since the closing of the year been paid for. Inspite of the rate-war financial position was sustained and a recommendation of dividend at 4-1/2d. per share has been made. The Chairman refuted the charge of mala-fides made by the Tariff Board alleging withholding of information of compensation awardable against loss. He declared the charge as without foundation as no inducement was offered to this Company to participate in rate-war, at no period was any information given to this Company that entitled it to assume any relief was forthcoming and as a matter of fact none has at all been received.

THE OUTLOOK.

The outlook now is no longer menacing, and although prices have advanced but little, the whole tendency of the world market is towards gradual improvement. The production is likely to be maintained, and the financial position remains sound, and the Company can look with some confidence to better profit during the current year and hence the Directors have decided to resume the practice of paying Interim dividends besides the final.

(Continued from column 6).

better than the men, so the director told me.

Paghman—Eighteen miles away where the court lives in summer has the appearance of a European pleasure resort. But Kabul is still an admixture or mud walls—doors of Arabic pattern and mud-plastered European houses.

Dar-ul-Aman has been under construction for five years. The new capital—"City of Security"—is three miles near the foot of the hills which slope to the great mountain range which rings the Kabulian plain. For five five years the grounds about Dar-ul-Aman have been landscaped and gardened so that now the streets are popular-lined, garden terraced and planted. But it will be another two years before the Ministers and Deputies foregather under the four-domed Parliament buildings.

Amanullah doubtless will speed up the work on his new palace which is perched on a series of terraces high above the city. A Frenchman designed it and a German contractor is building it.

SOCIAL LIFE.

The social life of the Europeans is mostly centred about their legations. The Afghan men (rarely the women) frequently come to their functions. On these occasions much friendliness and cordiality flow between the various nationalities. Personally, I found the representatives of the various European countries most cordial and helpful. Within their compounds it was hard to realize that I was in a land which has only so recently taken on Occidental manners and morals.

Whatever may have been thought or said of the modern Afghan of yesterday it must all be reconsidered to-day. Even yet it is too soon to judge him—and to gauge him entirely by European standard is hardly fair. He is changing rapidly from his primitive ways but not so quickly as to have slipped off all the mental angles of his ancestors.

"We have learned much," one man said to me. "We resent being called uncivilized. At the same time we cannot help our feelings. When we are friends we are good friends, we love and will die for that friend but if that friend treats us badly why—then we kill him."

London.—It is officially announced that the Empire Marketing Board is advancing the whole of the amount required for the first year in connection with the Empire Transport Committee, the appointment of which is hailed in leading articles in the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph".—Reuter's Special.

PROGRESS OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN

An interesting glimpse into the Afghanistan of to-day is afforded in the following article by Miss May Mott-Smith, the American traveller and writer.

Miss Mott-Smith was the last traveller to pass through the Kurd-Khyber into India before the road was closed by the Shinwari revolt.

The Afghans, says the correspondent, are fairly drunk with their own progress, and King Amanullah having developed the appetite of his people for changes, must go on feeding them with more "peppery food."

Western influences, dating from the return of King Amanullah, are already strongly in evidence, particularly in the fields of education and industry, wherein the energetic ruler has shown most interest.

The King is educating 12,000 of his people, and Miss Mott-Smith praises the work being carried on at the German and French schools.

WESTERN CUSTOMS IN KABUL.

The Afghans are fairly drunk with their own progress. Like amazed but somewhat bewildered children they thump themselves on the chest and exclaim "Look at us now and remember what we were two years ago!" said Miss May Mott-Smith, the American traveller and author, in an interview with the "Statesman."

There are opinionists outside Afghanistan who are convinced that King Amanullah if he goes on with his drastic reforms, will be assassinated but on the other side of the Frontier there are those who are sure he will be killed if he doesn't spring more and more reforms early and often. He has set a certain pace. When the tempo lags his subjects get restive and the King is acute enough to know that once having developed the appetite of his people for changes he must go on feeding them with even more peppery food

THE DAY OF REST.

For instance he has decreed that the Mohammedan Sunday is no longer a holiday. Thursday he has now established not as a Sabbath but a day of rest. Why he has done so few can answer. That is his will—so be it.

The best explanation giving to me of this change in Koran curriculum was by an Afghan srhool teacher. King Amanullah had noted that the people on Fridays, instead of devoting the sacred hours to meditation and prayer, had come to filling the time with feasting and diversion. Therefore, the King said, if my people want a holiday once a week they shall have it—but not harnessed to prayer. Devotions will have their own day. So, on Thursday the schools, shops and offices are closed. All the world goes a-merry-making, that is, those who have the money. The majority of the Afghans are very poor—as we European judge riches. On Friday two hours are set aside from work for obeisance to Allah. All employees are allowed that time from their tasks to go to the mosque.

CUSTOMS ADVENTURES.

As a woman travelling alone into Afghanistan for the purpose of collecting material, literary and photographic I was something of a curiosity. My hazards were not however as those anticipated of bandits but were of Customs pirates. In Kabul the import and export duties are changing almost daily so what I write about to-day may not be true to-morrow. However the high impost wall is being gradually pulled down. There was a time when the tax on tobacco was two hundred per cent. Gasoline still rates at twenty-five per cent.

At Daka—the Customs post twenty-five miles from the frontier—the officials were hard put to it to believe that one lone woman and a servant needed eleven pieces of luggage. No one in their estimation ever cared to carry so much weight over the world's worst highway unless they were going to sell it at the other end.

SHINWARIS' ATTACK.

I came back through Daka a month later—just three hours before the Shinwari made a surprise attack on the place. Mine was the last car to come through before the road was closed. The soldier in charge who had talked to me was wounded.

The night before, on the road trying to make Nimla, something exciting might have occurred except for the alertness of my driver. To be out after the sun sets is rather dangerous. It is the robbers' best hour. We had been delayed by tyre trouble—so it was quite dusk when we came to a barrier thrust across the road. The man on guard demanded money. My Afghan chauffeur had wit enough to at once run up the hill side and with some perilous tip-tilting get around the obstruction and scoot along for dear life. We did not reach Nimla until long after dark.

SOLDIERS' SURPRISE.

During that day, the driver once voiced an objection to my getting out at a certain spot to take pictures. A mile or so before we had been stopped by a puncture. Some Afghan soldiers seemed to spring up from nowhere and stood guard while the tyre was changed. When we started off a trio of them had cut across the ridges above the winding road. I could see one now silhouetted against the sky looking down at me.

In Kabul I walked about the streets alone. I photographed and painted or wandered in and out of narrow alleys in the bazaar in the twisting lanes of Old Kabul. I found the natives friendly and more inclined to laugh than to frown. In fact their frank laughter at my appearance was infinitely more disconcerting to my composure than a grimace or a growl would have been.

It was only when I tried to take pictures of the fortress of Bela Hissar that I got into trouble. My tonga man actually got me inside the gate before I was discovered. It took no time for me to understand the meaning of the word ghurro—(with plenty of burr on the r's)—the Afghani for "Get Out!" A gun and lots of "ghurros" were a potent argument accompanied as they were with decisive thumbs down gestures—and "I'll-chop-off-your-head" expression if you don't hurry about it." Just to show the soldier I wasn't but half scared, I deliberately stopped when I got to the gate—set my camera and took a picture of Kabul in the distance. My knees shook a little I confess—and I dared not look around, eager as I was, to see what an impression it had made.

WESTERN DRESS.

The abolition of the purdah and the obligatory adoption of European dress are the two reforms best known to the outside world. With the women of the higher classes the purdah has been discarded for some time and veils have become thinner and thinner. In their households they meet their husbands' men friends unveiled. Girls coming and going from school wear a handkerchief over the nose. But now some of them do not even wear that. It is the impecunious middle-class woman, who clings to the custom. The very poor and the Nomads do not veil at all. Sometimes on the road, at the approach of strangers they pull their headcloth diagonally across the face.

On November 14 Amanullah decreed that every man in Kabul must wear a European hat. No turbans, fezes or tarbushes would be tolerated. Those caught wearing them would be fined. One cannot say that Amanullah has not original ideas as to collecting revenue and drumming up trade. Within four months every man, woman or child entering Kabul or living there had to appear in European dress.

EDUCATION.

The King is educating twelve thousand of his people. In Kabul alone there are several schools. Each has three, four or five hundred scholars. Their uniforms are supplied by the Government. Lunch is provided.

At the Telegraph School (Amanullah's pet project), the boys are fed, housed, clothed, and instructed. The school has been open only a year. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern apparatus and scientific experimental instruments and machines. The director, a Turk, and an able man, is proud of his school and keenly active. The boys have learned Latin script and take down messages in English. They have all received their intermediate education in Kabul.

The French school is the largest. An experiment here is being carried out in co-education. The girls of the lower grade are in the same class-rooms with the boys.

The German school is the best built and equipped of the grade schools. The director, Dr. Sven, an enthusiast in his work, has nursed it from its foundation. The boys from this and the other schools at the end of the twelve-year course can matriculate in any European college.

NEW CAPITAL.

Amanullah loves to see the wheels go around. Some say it would be of better profit to his country to pay more attention to the soil than to manufacturing. Of a natural mechanical bent of mind he easily understands the intricacies of engineering processes. His latest pet is the match factory newly opened. Here for the first time in all of Afghanistan's hundreds of years of history women have been given employment. They do their delicate jobs

(Continued in column 4.)